The Weekly Post.

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SPRING IN FIELD AND WOOD

I.

The earth awakes as from a dreamless sleep,
And softly puts her daintiest garments on;
She binds around her, gracefully, a zone
Of tender green, with blue embroidered deep.

Over that budding sun-tipped hedgerow peep
Such vivid emeralds as ne'er glanced in stone,
Or in the crowns of mighty Cæsars shone;
And violets stir in yonder wayside heap.

The firstling beauty of the wood is full
Of colors, varied softly in their hue;
The rabbits frisk, and birds begin to sing.

The air is pure—most sweetly clear and cool,
And heaven seems opened through the distant blue:
The starling screams, and doves are light on wing.

II.

See through yon field the plowman drives his share,
And the pert crow close follows at his heel;
And o'er the furrow, slow-winding, steal
Thin waves of mist that waver into air.

The upland lea is dotted here and there
With scattered sheep that like to pearls, reveal
A glistening whiteness; and the cattle kneel
In full contentment with the Spring's fresh fare.

The crested wren is busy in the hedge:
The blackbird runs, then, resting, whistles clear,
And the sweet lark goes caroling up the sky.

A bluish tinge is on the fir-wood's edge,
That pleases, yet a little tries the eye;
The squirrel, new waked, peeps out unmoved by fear.

III.

The children from the neighboring village school
Come forth to play with many a merry peal,
And shorten thus the hour for mid-day meal,
And answer slowly to maternal rule.

They dance and group themselves in circle full
Then join their hands, and loose, and sudden wheel:
Their movements such unconscious grace reveal;
Recalling dainty Watteau, fresh and cool.

The babe laid down upon the grass crows fain,
And, creeping on, would make to join their sport;
The meadow rings and now young voices sing,

How clear the notes! they echo back again;
Of innocence and joy most true report—
These voices are the voices of the Spring.

—*Good Words.*

HOW PARIS IS GOVERNED

Hospitals and Hospices—Revenue From Theatres, Balls Etc.

A second letter to the New York *Nation* explanatory of the municipal government of Paris, says:—

The service of the public relief has an endowment of its own, a part of which is derived from legacies anterior to the French Revolution. It can receive legacies with the permission of the Council of State. It can receive donations. The special budget of this service for 1879 amounts, in the accounts of Paris, to the sum of $4,655,750. The resources of the service amount to $2,545,000; and among these resources we find the droit sur les pauvres, which is imposed on all theatres, public balls, public concerts ($550,000), a duty on the profits of the Mont-de-Piete ($100,000), one-fifth of the product of the sale of land for perpetual concessions in cemeteries ($60,000). There has always been a great outcry in the theatrical world, since I have known Paris, against the tax on the receipts of theatres, balls, and concerts; a certain percentage of the gross receipts is taken away from the directors of the theatres, and when the impresario fails, which is sometimes the case, he naturally throws all the fault on the city of Paris, which has ruined him, etc. The theatres are places of public amusement, and the tax on them has always seemed to me very natural and very just. Nobody pities much an unlucky impresario, and the $600,000 which the theatres pay to the hospitals every year are very well employed. All the resources which I have already mentioned leave a deficit in the budget of public relief amounting to $2,400,000, which are directly paid by the city of Paris, and are included in the municipal tax.

We make a distinction in our relief service between hospitals and hospices; the hospices are asylums for the old, the blind, the incurable, etc. Paris has at present one hospital bed for every 235 inhabitants, and one hospice bed for every 231 inhabitants. There are besides, many poor and sick helped at home, and the tendency of the administration is to increase as much as possible the home assistance. The administration furnishes with this view, $875,000, out of which $684,000 are directly paid to the bureaux de bienfaisance of the twenty arrondissements.

These bureaux are very useful institutions; it is always more agreeable to exercise charity directly, but direct personal charity is liable to many errors. The inhabitants of Paris, who receive many calls for charity on account of their wealth, their position, their generosity, are in the habit of sending annually or monthly a certain sum to the bureaux de bienfaisance of their arrondissement. Some rich bankers or merchants send every year very large sums to the bureau; when they receive applications for money they send the letters to the bureau, which has confidential agents called enqueteurs (inquest-makers), on whose report the small sums are distributed out of the fund kept at the bureau. Each charitable person has in this way a sort of account-book at the bureau, and has all the advantage of the long experience of the enqueteurs. These agents of the administration know every street, every house, almost every family in their district; they can very rapidly detect the difference between real misery and false misery; they can supply very useful information. Some persons will always prefer to give away directly, and to make themselves the necessary inquiries; but the agents of the administration are very discreet; they never reveal the secrets which they know; they have professional qualities which render their services very acceptable to many people, especially those who are very busy. This private budget of the public relief—I mean the budget which arises from personal and almost daily donations to the bureau of each arrondissement—does not figure in the accounts of the city of Paris. I have reason to believe that it is extremely large; I only mention it because, by a clever combination, private charity has been allowed to borrow all the machinery of the public administration. It is to these bureaux that M. de Marcere alluded when he said that the money voted by the Municipal Council could not be spent by a private and irresponsible committee, but could only be paid out to the bureaux of the administration.

I have told how the administration distributes help in families through the agency of its enqueteurs, and of its own doctors, surgeons, etc. At the beginning of 1878 there were as many as 43,662 families, composed of 113,317 individuals, inscribed at the controle of the bureaux de bienfaisante (the controle is the register of the bureaux.) This would make one poor to every seventeen inhabitants. But this number would be somewhat deceptive, as there are many old men registered who receive fifty, sometimes not more than ten, francs a year; old, women in the same condition, who cannot be said to be absolutely poor. They are relieved, without being miserable. Real, absolute misery is rare in Paris. The relieved families pay on the average a rent of 100 to 200 francs. The 113,317 registered individuals are thus distributed—38,477 women, 23,026 men, 25,207 girls under fourteen years, and 25,607 boys.

ON THE CHINESE.

Clara Morris, the Actress, Relates California Experience.

(From the Washington Capital.)

Do you know I have the idea that Bret Harte has done for the Chinese what Harriet Beecher Stowe did for the negro and Fennimore Cooper did for the Indian? The mind of the East is tenacious and an idea once planted there will strike its roots deep. A ray of Bret Harte's genius reached out and touched a Chinaman and straightway he became a transfigured and in double deed celestial thing.

Now, if our American heads are accounted hard, heaven knows that our hearts are soft enough, so that when Mr. Harte shows us a gentle, grave and patient little fellow, with soft eyes and a low voice, who toils almost unceasingly and is the very personification of cleanliness and punctuality, and then describes in his inimitable manner how bad street roughs insult and worry this almond-eyed bread-winner; how he is hustled off sidewalks, cheated out of his earnings, robbed of his precious queue and finally stoned to death while on his way to a Sunday-school, the pathetic little figure of this victim of brutality finds its way into our hearts, while in our minds is started the idea that the Chinese, though possessed of many virtues, are in America, a cruelly oppressed race and are more or less in peril of their lives. Though this is but an individual case, it certainly has created a sentiment in favor of the Chinese. But don't you think that if the people on the other side of the Rockies knew the suffering, sorrow and shame that has come to the white laboring class here, because of these aliens, that their sentiment would change somewhat? Surely blood is thicker than water.

There is a poor old woman just across the street who came to California years ago. Her husband found plenty of work to do and did it, until one terrible day he came to a pause in his labor—a pause that has covered many a wretched year; for to him who at thirty is crippled and blind, the years are both long and bitter. Then the wife came to the front. She could not go out to service because of the three little ones and that living woe, her husband; so being young and strong, she took in washing. She worked, as a woman always works, with a reckless disregard of self. She might have fed and sheltered her brood with half the labor; but she was ambitious for them. Her always suffering husband had to have luxuries. Her little ones were sent to school in neat and tidy dresses. In the mean time Chinese laundries flourished, increased in numbers, were everywhere. She was compelled to lower her wages to keep her work. Suddenly the mania for fluted ruffles swept the town. Everything was ruffled and therefore everything must be fluted. Fluting irons cost money. With lowered wages she had barely kept the wolf from the door. She sat up all night and crimped ruffles with a knife blade; but that was pronounced old fashioned; the washing went to the Chinese laundry. For several years she had lived in a tiny little frame house of four rooms; poverty now drove her from that into one room, in which her children, her husband and herself lived and had their being. At last she turned to office-sweeping—hard work for small pay, but still keeping bread in their mouths.

For eighteen months she held that, and then the China boy asked for the job. He was told a woman had it. Said Jim Lee: "What do you pay her?" So much, says the man in charge. "Well," says Jim Lee. "I will sweep the office and make fires when needed for the same money—" "W-e-l-l," demurred the man; but Jim Lee breaks in again with the offer to sweep the office, light fires and clean the windows for the same money that was paid to the woman for sweeping alone. Jim Lee got the job. To-day that poor old woman receives charity for the first time. The Chinese monopolize most all of the small trades. There is the trouble. They do tin work; they run sewing-machines; they make shoes; they are rag-pickers, gardeners, porters, barbers, bakers, photographers' assistants—oh, well, they do everything. A tinsmith had a store in one of the smaller streets. His business was thriving. He thought he would indulge in cheap labor. He took in a couple of Chinamen: they learned the trade, and then secretly taught it to some of their friends, who clubbed together and started a small tin shop in the same block, where they undersold him clean out of the business. When they got possession of a trade they employ only their own people. Day before yesterday I bought an article of underwear, and I expressed some surprise at its small cost. "O, yes," answered the saleswoman; "last winter that would have cost 75 cents more; but we employ Chinamen now." "And what has become of the girls you formerly employed?" "Well, a few of them found their way into the ballet of some of the small theatres. I have been told, and some I am very sorry to say, did worse—gone wrong, in fact." And so it goes.

The Chinese suffer more or less from an evil they themselves have created—the hoodlum—and as the Chinese increase in numbers, even so do the hoodlums increase. There is nothing for young boys and girls to do; their homes are too cramped to hold them; the alley and the gutter alone are open to them, and of such are the hoodlums. Now and then I come across a person who would fain make one believe the Chinaman to be a mere bundle of malice and knavery; but that is nonsense. We all know how worthy of respect and admiration are the high and middle classes of the Chinamen. They are learned, brave and refined, but they are the ones who stay at home. Of the mighty host of Chinamen that have invaded this State there are but few that are not the lowest of the low—the dregs, the scum of their native land. Why can't there be some relief for the people of this coast? I don't mean anything violent and brutal. I suppose a treaty is a very sacred thing; but is not the welfare of our own people of more account than a point of international etiquette? I don't understand why labor is not protected. Is there not a law that protects us from the pauper and criminal classes of Europe? Well, go on and laugh if I have made some wild mistake, at least my stupidity is not a surprise to you—but is there not? There is no such law with regard to China, for I have asked, and many a criminal and many a creature half devoured by awful disease is said to land here; and this is the gateway to our whole country. Of course the Chinaman will come as long as he is allowed to. Why should he not improve his condition if he can? They are not to blame for coming; but there should certainly be some limit put to the number received by us. The prisons, the hospitals are full—but, good heavens, you know all about that.

I lost my temper on this subject the other day, and you know that is something I generally hold on to with strong grip. I heard a lecture delivered by a certain popular divine once, in which he remarked that when the laborer had learned to eat from a tablecloth, and felt that it was an improper thing for the father and mother and their well-grown children to sleep in the same room, that that laborer had made a great step toward refinement. The lecturer urged the poor to lay aside a few pennies from their hard-won wages to buy a picture or a curtain or a plant, declaring that the man sank to the level of the brute who worked for food and shelter only. The other day that same popular divine, referring to the Chinese, remarked that if the Chinamen could drive out the American from California the American ought to be driven out.

Of course the only way for a white man to keep shoulder to shoulder with the Chinaman is to do as he does. John can live on a diet that in six months would make a skeleton of an American. As their clothes are generally made of cotton, as they have no families to support, and as they are perfectly content to sleep eighteen or twenty in a room, it did seem to me that that popular divine was slightly inconsistent, or was toading to a public sentiment; and here is my dinner tray, and I am almost as inky as Mr. Baffilin was after his wrestling match with the pen. You probably remember that that gentleman managed to get ink clear down to the calves of his legs. Let me congratulate you on having at last emerged from the dark cloud of California's disapprobation, and if I have made any unusually wild mistakes in this letter, laugh your laugh out before I get home, that you may be prepared to answer with becoming gravity all my whys.

BEECHER'S POSITION.

[New York Letter to Cincinnati Commercial.]

What has been the effect of the great scandal upon Henry Ward Beecher's daily life and work? There is no difference to be detected in and around Plymouth Church, save that he exhibits less of that exuberance of spirit which welled out of every line of his countenance and every word of his mouth, and which was responded to and assisted by his arms, his body and his legs. His congregations are greater than ever. His flock is seemingly as much devoted to him and fascinated by his words. His pews sold lately for about the same as the average of fifteen years back, save, of course, the one year when $100,000 was raised for him. His mission schools are prosperous, his Sunday school is overflowing. The people of Brooklyn talk no more about the scandal. Tilton has gone to New York. Moulton has taken up his abode in another city. Mrs. Tilton is in seclusion in Williamsburg. Beecher keeps on with his church work the same as ever.

But outside of Plymouth Church and Brooklyn? Ah! there the effect of the scandal crops out. Mr. Beecher is no longer the public man that he was. Time was when he made the chief speech at the annual New England dinner—and what a speech it was! bubbling with wit, sparkling with humor, noble for its eloquence, admired for its sentiment—a perfect speech. Since the scandal broke, Mr. Beecher has not been invited to the New England dinner. He speaks no more at banquet boards, at college commencements, at church dedications and statesmen's funerals. He does not seek these things, his friends say. They are not offered to him, reply his enemies. No longer does he discuss from Plymouth pulpit the vital political questions of the day. Some remarks on the Chinese problem uttered in a lecture have been quoted recently. But it is now more than a year since any word of his has attracted public attention, and then he was misreported in an incidental reference to the labor question; it was the first for more than a year before that time. It looks to those who disinterestedly watch him as though Mr. Beecher is endeavoring to attract as little public attention as possible, and that he is endeavoring to give Plymouth Church the very best work of which he is capable, and it is quite likely that the public and Plymouth Church are satisfied that he should do so.

Good on Hoar.

(Philadelphia Times.)

It must have been a very pleasant sort of experience to Senator Hoar to sit as a member of Senator Wallace's committee and hear a reputable citizen of Philadelphia, who had all his life been a Republican, tell how he became a Democrat in consequence of the theft of the Presidency. As Mr. Hoar was a conspicuous member of the Electoral Commission he had unusual advantages for observing how some things come home to roost.

Reports are published from all the iron manufacturing districts of the Ohio valley, showing a general revival of this long depressed industry. Blast furnaces and rolling mills are resuming operations, and cheering indications for the trade come from all quarters.

A SONG OF EASTER.

Sing, children, sing!
And the lily cornets swing;
Sing that life and joy are waking and that death no more is king,
Sing the happy, happy tumult of the slowly brightening Spring:
Sing, little children, sing!

Sing, children, sing!
Winter wild has taken wing,
Fill the air with the sweet tidings till the frosty echoes ring!
Along the eaves the icicles no longer glittering cling:
And the crocus in the garden lifts its bright face to the sun
And in the meadows softly the brooks begin to run;
And the golden catkins swing
In the warm airs of the Spring:
Sing, little children, sing!

Sing, children, sing
The lilies white you bring
In the joyous Easter morning for hope are blossoming;
And as the earth her shroud of snow from off her breast doth fling,
So may we cast our fetters off in God's eternal Spring.
So may we find release at last from sorrow and from pain,
So may we find our childhood's calm, delicious dawn again.
Sweet are your eyes, O little ones, that look with smiling grace,
Without a shade of doubt or fear into the Future's face!
Sing, sing in the happy chorus, with joyful voices tell
That death is life, and God is good, and all things shall be well;
That bitter days shall cease
In warmth, and light and peace—
That Winter yields to Spring—
Sing, little children, sing!

POINDEXTER'S ESCAPE.

The Man Who Took Revenge for an Insult With Cowhide and Revolver.

The Poindexter-Curtis trial at Richmond, Va., has ended. On Saturday the jury, unable to agree, was discharged, five of them holding out for murder in the second degree, five for voluntary manslaughter, and two for acquittal. The prisoner has been refused bail, and will again be tried on the 7th of April.

The story of this case is a somewhat remarkable one. Miss Isabella Cottrell is a young lady of twenty-five summers. Her features are small but regular, and withal pretty. She has soft brown eyes and dark eyelashes, and her light brown hair is combed back from her temples and runs in a thick coil down her back. Her hands and feet are small, and the tiny shoe which she wears has been the means of bringing her into the unpleasant position which she now occupies. It was in January that she entered the shoe store of Wingo, Ellett & Crump, in Richmond, and asked the clerk, Charles C. Curtis, to show her some shoes. Curtis got a pair, and, holding one of them up, told her to put her foot in it. This she refused to do. "After I put it on," said Miss Cottrell, when she went upon the witness-stand and underwent a three hours' examination; "after I put it on he wished to button it on and insisted upon doing so. I never did get the button hook, but buttoned them on partially myself. He insisted on buttoning them further up. I then went to put on my old shoes and he insisted on lacing them and I refused and turned my back on him. This, however, had no effect on him. He stood and watched my every movement." Three weeks afterward she again visited the store to change a pair of shoes. The clerk again insisted upon buttoning the shoes, the lady again refused to allow him to do so and left the store. On the 28th of February she went to get heel-plates put on. He held up the shoes and said: "What a pretty little shoe! You certainly have a pretty little foot. How do you walk on it?" "You will oblige me by not commenting on my foot," replied Miss Cottrell, and refused to wait for the heels, but came back when they had been fixed on. Curtis asked the lady how she wore the heels off so, and said: "Put your foot out and let me see it," and advanced toward her. She thought he intended to push her dress aside and look at her foot. The clerk then followed her to the carriage, and as he helped her in squeezed her arm "in a very urgentlemanly manner."

This was in brief the story that Miss Cottrell told upon the witness stand. This was the story, too, that she had told to Mr. John Poindexter, who was paying her attentions, and which angered him so that he declared his intention of punishing Curtis for his insults. On the 3d of March he walked into the shoe store armed with a cowhide and told Curtis that he had insulted a lady. The clerk, so it is said, denied having insulted her intentionally, and was ready to apologize, but this did not suit Poindexter, and he struck the clerk several blows with the whip.

Shortly after the whipping Curtis hunted up a friend, F. H. McGuire, and told him what had happened. It was agreed that the best thing to do was to demand an apology from Poindexter, and so the pair started for J. E. Condrey's tobacco factory, where Poindexter was employed. Their man was seated in an inner office. Curtis saw him through the cashier's window and said: "I want an apology for your action this morning." "You can't get one," replied Poindexter, and Curtis and his friend at once pushed through to the office, Curtis being armed with a stick three feet in length and heavily knotted at the large end. Poindexter jumped up from his desk, and, retreating to the further end of the room, drew a small Smith & Wesson seven-shooter. "Beat him! Beat him!" cried McGuire. "I'll shoot you if you strike me," said Poindexter. "I am unarmed," hesitated Curtis, but McGuire urged him on and he went to meet his death. He advanced and struck at Poindexter, who immediately fired, and never stopped until six of the barrels were empty. Curtis fell, mortally wounded. 'Good God!" exclaimed his murderer when he realized what he had done; "I did not mean to kill him," and he threw down his revolver and aided the others in administering to the wounded man. That evening Curtis died. Poindexter was arrested and held for trial.

The trial has created the most intense interest. Miss Cottrell, when she entered court to give her testimony, was stared at by many a curious eye and a great crowd followed her to her carriage to catch a more satisfactory glimpse of her face. She has felt her condition keenly, but told her story in a clear, calm voice. The attorney for the Commonwealth was very severe on the prisoner, "It was a cruel, brutal murder," he argued in impassioned tones. "A cruel, brutal murder of a man upon whose back where the foul dishonorable stripes the murderer had inflicted, and which would burn hotter than the hottest fire from the hottest furnace. I would rather be Curtis dead than Poindexter living, it matters not what may be the verdict of the jury." The defense claimed that the shooting was necessitated by self-defense and the case was given to jury on Thursday. On Saturday the jury was discharged, being unable to agree.

"PUT YOURSELF IN HIS PLACE."

Death of the Man Whose Crime Gave Charles Reade the Plot of a Novel.

William Broadhead, whose crimes inspired Charles Reade *Put yourself in his Place*, recently died in England, at the age of sixty-three, leaving a wife and children. He was a saw-grinder by trade, and, after 1848, secretary of that powerful and bloody organization, the Saw Grinders' Union of Sheffield. He was a clear-headed and resolute man, but wholly without scruple. Under his management the system of terrorizing masters and recalcitrant unionists was carried to its utmost lengths. The "Vengeance Committee" was accustomed to blow their victims up with gunpowder. Wherever the Sheffield "Mary Ann," went she carried canisters full of that explosive, and down chimneys and through doors and windows death and destruction were dealt to those who had offended against the regulations of the trade, or who were in arrears with their "natty" money. It was always shrewdly suspected that Broadhead was concerned in the crimes, but it was not until October, 1866, that matters came to a crisis. A can of gunpowder was exploded under the house of a man named Fearnyhough, and, although no harm was done to human life, much damage was done to property. A thousand pounds reward offered by the Sheffield manufacturers and an additional reward of £100 promised by the Government failed to bring to light the perpetrators of the outrage, all complicity in which was indignantly repudiated by the trades unions. In proof of their sincerity they offered a supplemental £100 for the detection of the perpetrator.

At last a commission was appointed to investigate the whole system of trade outrages at Sheffield, and absolute immunity was promised to all witnesses who would tell the whole truth, however deeply they might have been compromised in the crimes committed. Two of the men examined who had been Broadhead's hired bravos began to make appallingly damaging revolutions concerning him, and he, finding the toils tightening around him, at length fully confessed his guilt. The narrative of Broadhead began with 1853, when he procured the ham-stringing of a horse whose owner, one Parker, had been guilty of working with non-unionists. This warning being disregarded, Broadhead hired two men to shoot Parker, and Parker was shot on Whit-Monday, 1854. In August, 1859, he caused his bravos to track one Linley from house to house to murder him. The victim was found at last sitting in the room of a public house, and he was shot from the yard and through a window by means of an air-gun. He died some weeks afterwards from the effects of his wounds. Previous Linley had been blown up once and shot once, always by Broadhead's directions. It was declared by Broadhead that he intended the man to be shot, but not slain outright, and he added that it was with "very great pain" that he had consented to the proposal for shooting him. "It came upon him," he remarked, "as an unpleasant subject," for the shooting of Linley he had paid £15, and he took some £200 out of the funds of the union for the purpose of bribing the ruffians who executed his murderous behests. Before having Linley killed Broadhead secured the blowing up of Samuel Baxter, of Loxley, another impenitent and self-willed saw-grinder. A couple of months after the shooting of Linley one Helliwell, who had not not been brought up as a saw-grinder, was for the offense of working at that trade blown up by gunpowder, which was iguited from sparks from his "glazer" as he began to work. Broadhead had delivered three cans of gun-powder to a man called Clark for the destruction of the interloping saw-grinder, and half a canful had been placed by Clark in Helliwell's trough. The poor man was not killed, but only blinded. Broadhead drew up a plan for shooting him, but relinquished it, and blew up part of the factory of Meesrs. Wheatman & Smith, who had sinned greatly by introducing a new mode of grinding saws. At the close of the sitting of the commission Broadhead received, according to the pledge given to the guilty witnesses, a certificate of immunity, though by his own admission a murderer and a suborner of murderers. The Sheffield magistrates declined to renew his license as a publican, and a subscription having been raised for him he emigrated to America, but received so cold a reception here that he soon returned to England and to Sheffield to vegetate in obscurity as the keeper of a chandler's shop, and to die at last paralyzed and imbecile. He was contrite, it was reported, in his latter days.

A Chinaman Who Went.

The San Francisco *Post* allows its satirical editor to pen the following: An amusing incident happened the other day at Balder's sugar refinery. It seems that Mr. Balder was showing a jovial party of visitors through the building and explaining the machinery, when the party approached one of the immense vats filled with boiling sirup. One of the Chinese hands was crouching over the edge of this vat inspecting the consistency of the seething mass. A merry, spirited little girl of six belonging to a lady of the party crept slyly up behind the unsuspecting Mongolian, and, with a sudden push, sent him into the smoking caldron. With odd, heathenish shrieks John struggled for a few moments but was soon scalded to death. The incident created the greatest amusement among the party, who laughed themselves almost ill over the grimaces of the heathen and the qualnt reply of the little one when playfully scolded for what she had done. "Why, mamma," lisped the little darling, opening her big blue eyes, "me tot the Chinese must doe."

As the Liver is Easily Disordered, more or less Bilious Distress prevails at this season of the year. Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills restore the Liver to healthy action, and remove all Biliousness.

MWS

RECEPTION OF ULYSSES.

SCENE—*On Board U. S. M. Third Term Pinafore.*

CAPT. ROBESON AND CHORUS.

Over the bright blue sea,
Comes on the Third Term President, U. S. G
Wherever he may go
Rivers of Bourbon sweetly flow,
Shout o'er the bight blue sea
For the Third Term President, U. S. G.

SIR. ULYSSES BOURBON, U. S. G.

I am Ulysses Simpson G,
Candidate for the Presidencee,
Whose praise the whole Dent family chants,
And so do their sisters and their cousins and their aunts.
When in the White House I reside,
I regard all refreshments "snide,"
Except the barbin, which is what I wants,
And likewise my sisters and my cousins and my aunts,
When political breezes blow,
I generally lie quite low,
And seek for the solace which a seltzer grants,
Apart from my sisters and my cousins and my aunts.
For I hold when half o'er seas—
Two or three sheets in the breeze—
An amount that any ordinary mortal daunts,
And that shocks my sisters and my cousins and my aunts.

CHORUS.

All the same, we're his sisters and his cousins and his aunts.

CAPT. ROBESON.

I was the captain of the whole navee—

CHORUS.

And a damn bad captain, too,

CAPT. ROBESON.

You are very, very good,
And be it understood,
I am not much worse than you,

CHORUS.

We're very, very good,
And be it understood,
We couldn't be much worse than you.

CAPT. ROBESON.

Though a simple seaman bold,
I could order sound ships sold,
Or make office for a Dent,
I was never known to quail
At the prospect of a jail—
And I never, never stole a cent!

CHORUS.

What, never?

CAPT. ROBESON.

No, never!

CHORUS.

What, never?

CAPT. ROBESON.

Well, hardly ever!

CHORUS.

He hardly ever stole a cent!
Then give three groans, and more than three,
For this bouncing captain of the navee.

FINALE—OMNES.

For he is a Jerseyman!
And it's not to Jersey's credit,
For we sail the ocean free,
And our saucy ship's a tough one,
We thank, Ulysses G.,
This voyage is a rough one,
And himself has said it,
Come vote the U. S. G., sweet little U. S. G.
dear little U. S. G., he!
A simple tanner, lowly born,
Ulysses Simpson G.

Puck.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

DR. DE KOVEN left $40,000 and his library to Racine College.

IT is ruled by the Massachusetts Legislature that women may vote for school committees.

HON. WM. D. KELLEY drinks champagne and changes his clothing after a speech in the House.

JUDGE HARVEY WATTERSON, failing to get the Senate office, has joined the staff of son Henry's *Courier Journal*.

MLLE. GREVY, the daughter of the French President, has magnificent, heavy black hair, falling to her feet.

JOHN B. HASKINS offers $1,000,000 for the right of franchise to build a surface horse railway on Broadway, New York.

COL. ROBERT G. INGERSOLL says he is the only man in the country who has read the Bible through in the past year.

CHARLOTTE THOMPSON, the actress, owns one of the finest plantations in the South—3,000 acres, near Montgomery, Ala.

HAWTHORNE'S only surviving daughter, Mrs Lathrop, has written a novel, which will be published in the Boston *Courier*.

THE Empress of Austria is said to have the finest head of hair in Europe. It is brown and silky, and long enough to reach her feet.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, son of the deceased Statesman, has left North Carolina for Chicago, where he will remain and practice law.

Two hundred and eight young men have been fined $300 each at Mulhouse, Alsace-Lorraine, for not presenting themselves for the conscription.

MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH says that she has written constantly ever since she was 15 years old; she is now at work on her sixtieth novel.

EX-TREASURER F. L. CARDOZO of South Carolina, is said to have surrendered himself to the Sheriff at Columbus. Report further says that he was lodged in jail.

LADY ELIZABETH CAMPBELL, sister of the Marquis of Lorne, is to be married next month to Mr. Eustace Balfour, and it is said the wedding tour will include a visit to Rideau Hall.

MR. BRET HARTE and Mr. Henry James have been elected members of the new Rabelais Club in London, formed to promote earnestness, erudition and manly strength in literature.

MR. JERVIS MCENTEE, the delightful and poetic landscape painter, is painting a series of twelve striking portraits of his friend, Edwin Booth, in the characters for which the actor is famous.

GENERAL JOHN R. BROOKE, of Pottstown, Pa., has been promoted from the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the regular army, and has been placed in command of the Thirteenth infantry regiment.

CURRIE who killed the actor Porter, served as a non-commissioned officer in the regiment of President Hayes until the close of the war. His brother, Andrew Currie, is now Mayor of Shreveport.

THE Richmond (Va.) *State* says: "The time is rapidly coming, if it has not come already, when a great majority even of our Southern families will have to learn the hard lesson of doing their own housework."

MARGARET and Arthur, Duke and Duchess of Connaught, have cost England a pretty penny. It is reported that the price of fitting up anew the royal yacht Osborne for the bridal trip is about $100,000.

IN the opinion of the St. Louis *Republican* a conflict between Congress and the Executive similar to that of the Johnson era is not improbable. In such an event it predicts that the Executive will get the worst of it."

TRACK laying on the New Orleans and Texas railroad is progressing at the rate of 2,000 feet per day. It is estimated that by this route, when completed, the run between New Orleans and Houston will be made in fifteen hours.

THE Democratic State Convention of California is to be held at Sacramento on May 27. The apportionment of delegates will be on the basis of one delegate to every 200 Democratic votes cast at the election of Governor Irwin.

GENERAL SHIELDS will go back to his Carroll homestead in Missouri and farm it with one pair of mules. All Missouri is now angry with Governor Phelps because he refused to attend the Shields banquet given in Jefferson City a few days ago.

CHICAGO papers have specials from Carlinville, Illinois, to the effect that Amos J. Cummings, the New York newspaper man, is in that town, bearing overtures to ex-Governor Palmer from New York Tammany Democrats, who want the ex-Governor to run for President.

MR. GILBERT and Mr. Sullivan have designed a new operetta especially for production in New York. They will come over with their manuscript, select their company in New York, choose their theatre, and have the new piece produced under their own superintendence.

THE expenditures of New Orleans in the past eight years have aggregated $32,837,531, and the *Picayune* asserts that not one dollar of this large sum has been spent in permanent improvements. However, $9,790,265 were paid for interest and redemption of the bonded debt.

PASSANANTE, the would-be assassin of King Humbert, has won the admiration of all Italy by the coolness and stoical courage he displayed during his trial. His recent limited pardon by the king is likely to add to the popularity of both, notwithstanding their peculiar relations to each other.

DR. NEWMAN, the new English Cardinal, plays on the violin and violoncello with exquisite taste and skill. The symphonies of Beethoven are his evening delight. On being challenged by an eminent Methodist divine to discuss the merits of their faiths in the Birmingham Town Hall, he declined but said he would "play the violin against him.

A GREENBACK meeting at Lexington, Kentucky, last Monday, projected a hot shot at "Brick" Pomeroy in the form of the following resolution: "We most emphatically declare ourselves opposed to anything emanating from M. M. Pomeroy whom we regard as the grandest political humbug of our age; a man that would sink any party that he may become connected with."

COUNT MOLTKE, although he has recently passed the sixtieth anniversary of his entrance into the Prussian army, has an astounding bodily strength and activity. On that anniversary the Emperor William presented to the Marshal a decoration once worn by Frederick the Great, and the officers of the general staff made a collection in order to give him a token of their affection and esteem.

ONE of the letters written by the Rev. Dr. Talmage put in evidence at the trial now pending, dated May 17, 1875, alludes to the *Christian Union*, and to Oliver Johnson, its publisher at that time, as "the spiritualist, free-lover, Frothinghamite and infidel." In reply Mr. Johnson addresses a vigorous open letter to Dr. Talmage, in which he says that every one of the quoted epithets conveys a falsehood.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR TABOR of Colorado, one of the principal mine owners at Leadville, the new El Dorado, passed through Chicago the other day, and was interviewed by a reporter of the *Inter-Ocean* as to the truth of the statement that his income was $4,000 a day. The Governor said he didn't know himself what he earned a day, but admitted having realized $51,700 out of the "Little Pittsburgh" mine within one month.

RUDOLPH, future Emperor of Austria promises to be an accomplished and scholarly sovereign. He is an excellent linguist, a good scientific student, and has also fine literary abilities. As he desires to speak the language of every race he will one day have to rule over, he is now studying Turkish that he may not be at a loss if he ever finds himself in Russia. He speaks ten languages already, seven or eight of which are used in the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

LITTLE pigs in gold and silver are now worn by everybody in Vienna as jewelry. Pins, charms, bracelets, stick handles—everything is for the moment porcine. The Court began, and the rest of the world naturally followed the lead. The fashion has come from Germany, and was introduced to commemorate the happy escape of the Emperor William from all the risks and dangers he has lately run, and his "Schweins' gluck," or pigs' luck—meaning splendid luck—as the German phrase goes, in coming out of it all so well.

FRANK C. BANGS, the tragedian, tells the Philadelphia *Press* that America's great actors thirty years ago were Hamblin, John R. Scott, Gus. Adams, and the elder Booth; that Edwin Forrest took entire possession of the tragic stage a little later, and held it until Edwin Booth took it away from him; that neither Edwin Booth nor Davenport ever showed a spark of genius although very artistic actors, while Edwin Adams was a "child of genius," that Barrett is cold and conservative, and that McCullough may become Forrest's successor.

Our best physicians sanction and recommend the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. Let all who are gray apply it.

D&

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, April 5, 1879

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We offer to every subscriber of The Weekly Post from and after January 1st, 1879, until further notice, a Beautiful Engraving. We offer, in addition, to every subscriber the full value of their subscription in a thoroughly live, readable newspaper. We ask Democrats and our friends everywhere to exert themselves in extending the circulation of The Post. We will furnish specimen copies on application.

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A Reduction in Terms of Subscription to the Weekly Post.

A reduction has been made in the terms of subscription to THE WEEKLY POST that make it one of the cheapest, if not the cheapest, weekly paper in the Union, of its standard of excellence as a political and family journal. The following shows the reduced terms:

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ISSUES BEFORE CONGRESS.

The Republicans of the last Congress insisted upon the use of the army at the polls; they insisted upon the test oath, for the purpose of packing juries in the Federal courts; and they insisted upon a body of electioneerers at the polls in the shape of Supervisors and Marshals, to be paid out of the Treasury and used in the interest of the Republican party. These are the grievances of the people it is the duty of the Democracy to redress. Had the Republican Senate conceded the repeal of these odious laws, there would have been no extra session.

But we have an extra session, with a Democratic majority in both branches of Congress. That majority represents the wishes of the American people. The responsibility of legislation is with it, and we are glad to see that the Democratic Senators and Representatives approach the duty with moderation, and firmness, but still in a conciliatory spirit. The framing of the desired legislation was confided to a Committee of eighteen Senators and Representatives; they made their report to a caucus of the Democratic members of both Houses on Wednesday; that report was approved, and the work of the session will proceed on this basis.

The character of the political legislation determined on is not generally understood, it has been so constantly misrepresented by the Republican papers. We question if there will be any very decided opposition to the repeal of the scandalous test oath law or the authorization of troops at the polls on the will of the President, and that the fight will be made by the Republicans on the modification of the Federal election laws. We are very willing to accept this issue.

The Democrats do not propose to interfere with the appointment of non-partizan Supervisors—that is, one from each party—at every polling booth in the land, should the United States Judges make such appointments on the petition of voters. That provision of the law remains. Nor do we touch any sections of the statutes to preserve the purity of elections and a free and fair ballot. These laws with their penalties are all retained.

But the Democrats do propose to repeal the sections of the law authorizing the appointment of Chief Supervisors (as DAVENPORT of New York) in the great cities, and the unlimited power of the partizan United States Marshals to appoint as many Deputy Marshals in all cities of 20,000 population or over, with power of arbitrary arrest without information or warrant, as the necessities of the Republican party may require.

This law is no aid to the purity of elections. It is a means of corruption and oppression, expensive to the people and liable to constant and scandalous abuse. It is too great a temptation and too powerful an agency to be in the hands of any political party, be it Republican or Democratic. If the United States Marshals to-day were Democrats, as they are quite likely to be after 1880, there is not a Republican politician in the land but would clamor for the repeal of the law. It is a partizan law intended for partizan purposes. It invites interference in the elections in the interest of the party in power. To day it is Republican; next year it may be Democratic.

In 1876, according to report of the Attorney General to Congress, there were 11,610 of these partizan Deputy Marshals appointed at a cost of $111,612, while there were only 4,863 Supervisors. The Supervisors are supposed to be non-partizan, while the Deputy Marshals were Republican politicians, appointed because they were so, and this explains why so many of the latter were put to work. A force half as large as the United States army, trained for partizan work and paid for their time ($5 a day for ten days is the limit) out of the common treasury of the people, was appointed under this law to promote the success of the Republican party in 1876.

There is no pretence that this money and these Marshals are needed for the South. It is in the North they have been used as an effective measure of intimidation and corruption, and mainly against the naturalized voters. Of the $275,000 spent under the law in 1876, all but $45,000 was spent in the four states of New York, Pennsylvania, California, and New Jersey. Only $45,000 was spent in the South.

The actual outrages under this system of laws is best illustrated by the exposure of the lawless acts of Chief Supervisor DAVENPORT in New York city last fall, which has recently attracted the attention of the country. He had the help of 1,225 Supervisors and 1,330 Deputy Marshals, at a cost of $59,267. On the pretense of the issue of illegal naturalization papers ten years before, in 1868, on the night before the election held in New York city last November, four thousand affidavits were sworn to in a batch, by one of his clerks, (before him as Chief Supervisor) and four thousand warrants were issued on these affidavits, all of them against naturalized citizens. Hundreds of these unoffending, unsuspecting citizens were arrested on election day, when about to exercise their right to vote, and carried before this tool of the Republican party. One of the counsel for one of the arrested men who was an eye-witness, describes the proceedings before DAVENPORT:

> Such a scene as the room of the court presented on that election day has never before been witnessed in this city, or in this country, and it is to be hoped never will again. From early morning until after the polls were closed these rooms were packed and jammed with a mass of prisoners and Deputy Marshalls. Not only were they crowded beyond their capacity, but the halls and corridors were thronged with those who were unable to obtain admission, so that the counsel representing the prisoners and the bondsmen who were to be offered to secure their release had the greatest difficulty and were frequently unsuccessful in obtaining entrance. In addition to all this, was this delectable iron pen on the upper floor in which men were crowded until it resembled the Black Hole of Calcutta, and where they were kept for hours hungry, thirsty, suffering in every way until their cases should be reached. With scarcely an exception these men had gone to the polls expecting to be absent but a short time. Many of them were thinly clad. Numbers had sick wives or children. Some were sick themselves. There were carmen who had left their horses in the public street; men whose situations depended upon their speedy return; men who wished to leave the city on certain trains. Every imaginable vexation, inconvenience, injury, and wrong which the mind can conceive, existed in their cases, so that it was painful for the counsel, who were endeavoring to secure their release, to approach sufficiently near the railing to hear their piteous appeals and witness the distress which they had no power to alleviate. And over all this pushing, struggling, complaining crowd Mr. Commissioner John I. Davenport sat supreme, with a sort of oriental magnificence— calmly indifferent to everything but the single fact that no man who was arrested was allowed to vote.

And what had these men done? These warrants were all issued before they had voted. They were simply in possession of what were said to be illegal papers. And when they were arrested and brought before DAVENPORT what was done with them? We quote again from the same statement of an eye-witness:

> As these men were brought up before the three commissioners who sat in judgment they were asked if they had voted. If they had not, they were required to promise that they would not do so. If to escape the terrors of Ludlow-street jail they surrendered their rights as American citizens and made the promise thus exacted, as the great majority of necessity did, they were released upon their own recognizance. If they did not they were held to bail. If they had voted (although if not naturalized such vote was an additional offense) instead of a palliation for the crime charged against them) they were immediately released. After sundown, when the polls were closed and it was too late for any one to vote, the doors appear to have been thrown open and all set at liberty.

All these infamous proceedings against innocent naturalized citizens (for the court subsequently decided in a test case that they were innocent) were instituted under and made possible by the laws the Democrats now propose to repeal. Not one of these men was afterward, tried or convicted for illegal voting. Their whole crime consisted in being in possession of naturalization papers which had been issued to them as far back as 1868, and upon which most of them had voted annually from that date to this, and all of them innocently and unsuspectingly.

It will scarcely be believed, but it is an admitted fact, than an "iron cage" capable of containing a number of prisoners was kept for JOHN DAVENPORT'S uses, and that in it, in this free country, numbers of naturalized citizens were confined for the crime of devotion to the Democratic party. It was sought to invalidate their papers by proof that the court which issued them did not keep a regular record. And these poor naturalized citizens were treated as criminals because the Judge of some court ten years before had not performed, it was claimed, his duty. A test was made, and both federal and state courts decided that the papers were regular; but how many innocent men had been humiliated and degraded by being dragged into court as common felons! And, strange to say, they were all Democrats. It was in evidence before the Congressional Committee that Republicans arrested by these Deputy Marshals were discharged on making known their politics!

These are some of the wrongs the Democrats in Congress propose to right. The battle involves the liberty of the citizen, the freedom of the ballot, and the power to use public moneys and an army of employes for partizan purposes. There will be no surrender until the grievances are redressed by the repeal of the odious laws. We firmly believe their repeal necessary to a peaceful election for President in the Northern States in 1880.

A SERMON IN ITSELF.

Southern fire eaters, who talk of the tyranny of the North, to make a little capital for themselves with their remote constituencies, and Northern Radicals who prate of Southern disloyally and all that sort of thing, for the same selfish purpose, would do well to commit to memory the annexed resolution passed under the most solemn circumstances. It was at a meeting last December of Southern Senators and Representatives, to express the acknowledgments of their section for northern aid and sympathy during the yellow fever epidemic. The meeting was presided over by Senator EUSTIS of Louisiana, and the Committee on Resolutions consisted of ELLIS of Louisiana; LAMAR of Mississippi; HARRIS of Tennessee; GARLAND of Arkansas; MANNING of Mississippi; and GOODE of Virginia; all leading and representative Southerners. The resolution reads as follows:

> That the great and munificent charity manifested toward us and our people by our brethren of the Northern States of the Union has not only healed the sick, fed the hungry, clothed the naked, solaced the dying, gave hope and comfort to the widow and orphan and buried the dead. It has accomplished a work far higher and more important. It has healed the wounds of war; it has served to permit us to see our brethren of the American Union as they really are; it has bound our hearts to theirs; it has cemented anew the bonds between them and us; it has renewed the aspirations of all of our people toward the idea of an American Union based upon affection. To-day, far above the victorious flag of Appomatox floats the banner of love and charity. Better, brighter and far more enduring are the victories of love and mercy over those of war, conquest and subjugation; and now, with the shadows and the sorrows of our chastisements upon us, and with hearts all full to overflowing with the memories of the good and kindly deeds of our brethren of the Northern States, done to our people in the hours when they stood face to face with the awful pestilence, we ask our brethren of the North to believe, and to trust us while we pledge to them the undying fealty of our hearts to the constitution of our common country, and the perpetual Union of the State thereunder—not alone the physical, geographical and political Union, but a union of affection, of brotherhood, inspired by the idea of a common origin and a common destiny, ratified by the covenant of our fathers, and now cemented forever by their love and their charity to us and our people.

DEFRAUDING THE SCHOOLS.

The Republicans, among a variety of false pretences they put forth, claim that they are the only reliable and steadfast champions of the common schools of the State. This is given forth with a variety of sniffles and volumes of self praise. Let us see about it:

The Constitution of Pennsylvania, article ten, declares that "the General Assembly shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of public schools," "and shall appropriate at least one million of dollars every year for that purpose." Of course this embraces the duty of providing the money as well as appropriating it.

Superintendent WICKERSHAM, of the School Department, on Thursday transmitted a communication to the Legislature in which he set forth these facts:

Amount appropriated to common schools for 1875, and unpaid...	$120,445 39
Amount appropriated to common schools for 1877, and unpaid...	522 569 00
Amount appropriated to common schools for 1878, and unpaid...	927,035 44
Total to common schools unpaid...	$1,570,049 74
Amount due state normal school's and unpaid.....	$100,000 00
Amount due soldiers' orphans' schools and unpaid.....	97,000 00
Total as asked for by the resolution.....	$1,767,049 74

The plain English of this is that there is now unpaid and unprovided for by the Legislature $1,570,044 74 of the amount required to be appropriated by the Constitution every year for the common schools. This deficit has accumulated in the years 1876, 1877, and 1878. In addition $137,000 of the appropriations to normal and soldier's orphan's schools remain unpaid.

The Republican party is responsible for this disgraceful repudiation of the mandate of the Constitution. It has had power in the Legislature, and it was its duty to have provided the money. Instead of that, it devoted its energies to multiplying offices, establishing extravagant commissions, increasing salaries, prolonging its sessions, and squandering money in every conceivable way.

It could provide a $50,000 office for QUAY, as a pension for services rendered the ring, but it compels the State to repudiate its obligations to the common schools.

These facts were known to Superintendent WICKERSHAM last fall as well as now, but as he is something of a politician, and was a candidate for Governor, he kept the default in the school money quiet for the "sake of the party." He too betrayed his trust. The people should have been made acquainted with the facts *before* and not *after* the election.

The Superintendent in reminding the Republican Legislature of its repudiation of its constitutional duties, says:

> And in this connection, permit me to remind you that this appropriation of $1,000,000 annually to common schools, is in virtue of a provision of the constitution of the State, and that upon the fulfillment of certain conditions on the part of the several school districts throughout the commonwealth, the law directs that the superintendent of public instruction "shall draw his warrant upon the State treasurer for the whole amount which such district is entitled to receive from the annual state appropriation." If the superintendent should obey the law, as it is his duty to do, there would soon be afloat to disgrace all concerned, dishonored school warrants to the amount of more than a million and a half of dollars.

We hope we have heard the last of these sanctimonious yawps about the Republican party, as the friend *par excellence*, of the public schools. To get full lee way for its stealage, it has repudiated the debt due the schools by the State, and perverted the moneys set apart for the public schools to schemes of partizan and personal aggrandizement.

THE FEDERAL ELECTION INFAMY.

Look at the workings of the Federal election law in Philadelphia: In the first place there is only one Democratic Congressional district in the city—that of Speaker RANDALL'S; there are 1,200 policemen on the active force—*all* Republicans—directed by a partizan mayor; of the 686 election districts in the city four-fifths have Republican election officers; there is a registration of voters under Republican control; the Judges of the Courts are Republican, and to prevent the intervention of the Democratic Sheriff, the Legislature passed a law depriving his deputies of all power over elections as peace officers. Besides all this, and because of this in fact, there is a Republican majority in the city of ten or fifteen thousand.

But all this did not give the Republicans of Philadelphia a *fair show!*—that is a sure thing in carrying the one Democratic district of the city, and defeating RANDALL.

So Marshal KERNS, one of Mr. HAYES' appointees, comes on the stage, and appoints 773 deputy United States Marshals, every one of whom was a Republican, and many of them, as the Marshal certifies, "active workers;" the deputy Marshals get five dollars a day for their services; a lot of Supervisors are also appointed, and in the election of last November, Marshal KERNS testifies he managed to expend $35,000 out of the United States Treasury. Every cent of it went in aid of the Republican party. It was one branch of their campaign service. When Marshal KERNS was asked by Senator HOAR if, without the Supervisors and Deputy Marshals in Philadelphia, there would have been danger of fraud, he had the manliness to declare:

> *I think, as far as the United States Supervisors and Marshals are concerned, the city of Philadelphia can do without them very well.*

In the history of our elections there has been no such infamy as this election law, so far as it relates to Deputy Marshals, nor any such corruption and intimidation as are possible under it. In New York its enforcement was a hundred times more intensely partizan and oppressive than it was in Philadelphia.

If Mr. HAYES demands as the price of his approval of the appropriation bills that this partizan infamy shall stand, he will want money pretty bad before he gets it. It is one of those outrages that would justify revolution, other means of redress failing. If allowed to stand and control the Presidential election next year, as the Republicans evidently desire, the most serious consequences may well be apprehended. Its repeal is demanded in the interest of the peace of the country and of honest elections.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S VINDICATION.

All friends of right and justice have cause to rejoice at the vindication of Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER, note of which is made in another column. Gen. PORTER was cashiered for alleged disobedience of orders and other high crimes and misdemeanors at the second battle of Bull Run. In the testimony given before the Advisory Board last summer at West Point and last fall at Governor's Island, it was demonstrated in the clearest possible manner not only that he was not a cowardly incapable or a treacherous laggard at a time when the fate of the army with which he was connected was trembling in the balance, but that he was active, vigilant, and efficient. It was inferentially proven, and that by the testimony of men who were not his friends, that he was the one capable general officer amid a crowd of incapables on the field where POPE came to grief. More than this, it was rendered plainly apparent to those who wished to understand the real truth of the situation, that General PORTER was deliberately made a scapegoat of by the real sinners of that wretched campaign. The Philadelphia *Telegraph* says of the case:

> There were some curious features about the trial of General Fitz John Porter, which appear to have escaped general public notice, but which undoubtedly had their influence with the Advisory Board. John C. Bullitt, Esq., the senior counsel for General Porter, made a telling statement of them in his exceedingly able argument. For instance, it seems scarcely credible, and yet it is literally true, that two of the general officers who tried Porter were the very men who were primarily responsible for the second Bull Run disaster. These were Generals King and Ricketts, who had been stationed to prevent Longstreet from getting through Thoroughfare Gap, and who, so far as the evidence thus far produced indicates, left their posts without orders and without making any effort to carry out the purposes of the commanding general in stationing them before the Gap. These two officers were responsible for Longstreet being where he was, in front of Porter, when Pope persistently refused to believe that he was, and when Porter held him all a long summer's day in order that he might not go to the assistance of Jackson, who was contending with the main body of Pope's army.
>
> If the finding of the Advisory Board, in addition to vindicating Porter, pass condemnation on Generals Pope and McDowell and other participants in the battle, so much the worse for those officers. Their conduct from first to last has been—to use the very mildest term that is possible in such a connection—disingeneous in the extreme. They evidently felt that, if Porter was guiltless, they were guilty, at least of blundering and stupid incapacity, but even the law of self-preservation does not permit men who profess to be gentlemen, and who claim to be animated by sentiments of gentlemanly honor, to go to the length that these two officers went in crushing a comrade whose only fault was that he had well-grounded doubts as to their military genius.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

WHENEVER a Judge in Kentucky displeases a party by an adverse decision he goes a gunning for him.

HOW pathetic, BLAINE and CONKLING on the spoils system, and all about five Democrats getting five little offices. Republican officeholders in the land, 120,000!

IT was in Republican Kansas, on Wednesday, that a negro was lynched for a brutal crime on a twelve year old girl, and the dead body of the wretch burned in the public square of the city of Fort Scott. Horrors piled on horrors.

GRANT succeeded whilst in power in shaking the Republican party to pieces and making a Democratic House and Senate, and yet there are fools living to-day who think like RICHELIEU he could re-create the defunct institution.

D. J. MORRELL, President of the American Iron and Steel Association, has issued a call for all manufacturers of Iron and Steel and Iron ore producers in the United States to meet in convention in Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, May 6th.

THE Connecticut Senate has unanimously rejected the bill, which had passed the House, providing for the establishment of the bell punch register system in the collection of the liquor tax in this State. This seals the fate of the measure.

THE latest corrected statement of the amounts received in Federal offices, by those who were instrumental in counting Mr. HAYES in, by stealing the votes of Louisiana and Florida, shows that $254,115 is paid to about one hundred persons annually, which will amount in the four years that HAYES must remain *de facto* President, to the enormous sum of **$1,022,460!**

IT is a matter for congratulation that the strike of the miners on the Monongahela has ended, and that they have gone to work at increased wages. The miners were demonstrative but seem to have kept within the line of legality. All branches of business on the Monongahela valley will be benefited by the resumption of work. In the coke region the strike continues but will probably be adjusted.

THE *Gazette* thinks the TILDEN club of this city passed resolutions to pension soldiers of the Mexican war, purposely to benefit that "arch traitor JEFF DAVIS." Well, the Republican Senate last session passed a bill to pension JEFF, without thinking much harm in it, until BILL CHANDLER prompted them that there was a chance to wave the bloody shirt. They then remembered their action and hoisted the bloody rag, and old ZACH pelted J. D. with mud.

STATISTICS of the tonnage from foreign countries entered at American sea ports, the last fiscal year, show that while New York has about one half the total, Baltimore comes next, then Boston, and then Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco. As Baltimore's commerce was almost suppressed during the civil war, the progress made since may be accounted as extraordinary. The second city of the Union in its foreign commerce is something to boast of.

THE communists of Chicago have a candidate for Mayor, and are working to give him a big vote. The *Tribune* says:

> A large element of the present Socialists formerly voted the Republican ticket,—the Germans, Bohemians, and Scandinavians. The Communist candidate for Mayor is Dr. Schmidt, who is personally very popular. It is expected that he will be able to poll much the the largest Communist vote ever cast in this city, and that he will receive a great many votes from Germans who are not really Communists, and who would otherwise vote for Wright.

Ex-Congressman HARRISON is the Democratic candidate and Mr. WRIGHT the Republican.

THE Democrats have called their State Convention in Ohio for the 4th of June. That is the day the Greenback State Convention meets in Columbus, and the probabilities are strong there will be a union ticket. Governor BISHOP is a candidate for renomination, and has a strong backing, but General EWING or General RICE are more likely to be nominated should a union with the Greenbackers be effected. The Republican candidate in all probability will be ex-Attorney General TAFT. General GARFIELD has again positively declined to be a candidate.

THE coachman who married Governor HUBBARD'S daughter NELLIE was a capital singer, and was often invited when the old folks were out, to little musical soirees in the parlors where the girls made it pleasant for him. This companionship gave him a familiar footing, and he had a right to believe that he was just as good as ex-Governor HUBBARD, who rather boasts of his having attended horses in his early struggles in life. Who knows but SHEPARD may be Governor of that little bobtail State of Connecticut some day, and then NELLIE can turn up her nose at the old maids who are now making fun of her.

HERE is a difference of opinion: The *Gazette* says with the election laws repealed the Republicans will "have no need of holding elections in 1880." They certainly will not have the chance to hold them as they did in 1876. But listen to what Marshal KERNS said under oath to the Senate Commitee, in reply to a question by Senator HOAR of Massachusetts:

> I believe the election would have been peaceable and safe from fraud without the Deputy Marshals. Philadelphia can do very well without the law for the appointment of Supervisors and Deputies; the local authorities can protect the polls.

This would be a good thing for Mr. HAYES to incorporate in his forthcoming veto.

THE *Gazette*, about a Georgia murder, says "the North will very narrowly watch the course of justice in this case." It seems to us the North has about as much as it can do to watch the cause of justice at home. For instance why have the Postoffice scandals of a few years ago never been tried in court, and what about Ald. MCMASTERS' co-parcener? Georgia is bad enough, but bless your innocent soul, we are not absolute saints even in this region of common schools and churches. In the fearful demoralization pervading the country—crimes against property at the North and against person at the South—there is not much chance for profitable mud throwing in either section.

THE Philadelphia *Times* warns the friends of the riot damage bill to guard the measure against all suspicion of jobbery. It says:

> The names of ex-Governors Pollock, Bigler and Hartranft should be inserted in the bill as the tribunal to pass upon the claims, and all speculation should be arrested by a provision that no purchased or assigned claim could command more than the amount actually paid for it by the owner. With such a tribunal to adjudicate the claims and such a provision to protect the Commonwealth from peculation, the amount named in the appropriation could be of little moment, as the jobber would be without an invitation to the damage feast.

Auditor General SCHELL would be a good man to place on the commission. He is the accounting officer of the State—is clear-headed and experienced, and of the highest integrity.

IT is getting to be an old story, but it is nevertheless as true to-day as it was a year ago, that HAYES occupies his place through fraud and he knows it. The New York *Sun* puts it in this shape:

> More than one hundred men who were actively concerned in the Electoral Conspiracy of 1876 have been rewarded with office by Hayes, either by direct appointment or through an exertion of his influence. This fact is in itself the strongest proof that could be presented of Hayes' personal complicity in the crime.
>
> Dishonesty sometimes has the courage to do that which honest men dare not. No honest man in Hayes' place would have dared to put J. Madison Wells and his two sons into the New Orleans Custom House, or to raise the scoundrel McLin to the bench, or to send the blackleg Govin to represent this Government at an important Italian seaport.
>
> Hayes dared not withstand the clamor for office of the men who stole the Presidency for his benefit and for their own. There is hardly a name on the list that does not mean a mouth that must be kept shut if Hayes is to remain in the White House.

THERE is something like a revolt in Philadelphia, in the Democratic party, against the organization now directing party affairs, which is understood to be an off-shoot of the Sheriff's office. A new city Committee, in opposition to that of which Mr. MCGOWAN is Chairman, was organized on Tuesday by the election of DALLAS SANDERS as Chairman. Ex-Mayor VAUX is a prominent member of this organization. The resolutions it adopted on Tuesday night detail the grievances which have brought about the party revolt, and the measures necessary to bring the party in the city in accord with that of the State. The last resolve declares:

> That this committee as now constituted will take prompt and efficient steps to secure in every precinct in this city a society of honest Democrats, devoted to the enrollment of the Democratic voters, so that they may be prepared to vote at elections in defense of their party, the maintenance of its principles and the success of candidates who represent the sovereign will of the mass of the honest Democracy of Pennsylvania.

The movement is irregular, but so are all revolutions against intrenched wrongs, and if the new committee can reform party matters in the city, by sending the hucksters to the rear, it will be doing a splendid service for the Democracy of Pennsylvania. In the nature of things, the issue between the two committees will find its way to the State Convention.

GRANT'S proposed triumphal entrance into this country at San Francisco is doubtless designed to influence voters in California, which the Republicans regard now as a very doubtful State for their party. A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* in California corroborates this view when he says:

> I express an unbiased opinion when I say it may be set down as a fact that at least one-half, and probably a much greater proportion, of the Republican voters of this State will utterly refuse to support Grant for a third term, and his chief followers will consist of Federal office-holders and that class of people who expect to profit by another four years of fraud, corruption and jobbery such as characterized Grant's previous occupancy of the White House.
>
> There is probably no State in the Union where monopolies, jobbery and gigantic steals flourish to the same extent that they do in California. Under this state of affairs the people have become restless, and the crack of the party whip excites but little terror among the working class. The Workingmen's party, as was conclusively demonstrated by the late election for delegates to the constitutional convention, is no despicable element in California politics; consequently, under existing circumstances, it is difficult to predict with any degree of certainty what the result of the election will be two years hence. However, if the next Democratic Convention gives us a "good, clean man," I believe all the restless elements will heartily unite to defeat Grant, who seems to be the inevitable Republican candidate for next President.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE Buffalo *Express* calls for four years of Grant, and so do his sisters and his cousins and his aunts.

FOR the first time since the death of the Prince Consort, Queen Victoria is beyond the limits of the United Kingdom.

THERE are fourteen ex-Governors in the Senate—Messrs. Anthony, Booth, Burnside, Coke, Garland, Groome, Grover Hamlin, Hampton, Harris, Houston, Kellogg, Kirkwook and Vance.

EX-GOVERNOR ROBERT MCCLELLAND, of Michigan, who was Secretary of the Interior under President Pierce, was stricken with paralysis, at his home in Detroit, on Monday evening, and now lies in a critical condition.

COLONEL JEROME BONAPARTE sailed from Havre for Baltimore on the 15th inst. Madame Patterson Bonaparte anxiously looks forward to meeting her grandson. She has a great deal of physical strength left yet and her intellect is unclouded.

A YOUNG girl suicide of Ohio said that the grave would be very lonesome. It was Hawthorne who, when asked whether people go straight to the other world when they die, replied that for his part he wouldn't mind resting in his grave for a couple of thousand years.

THE New York Court of Appeals having decided that New York must come down with its share of the money necessary to complete the Brooklyn bridge, which the Controller had refused to pay, the friends of that structure begin to feel some hope that it may yet be finished.

A BRONZE statue of a private Confederate soldier, seven feet high, and weighing nearly 1,000 pounds, has recently been finished at the National Fine Art Foundry in New York. It was modeled by the sculptor Richards, and is to surmount the shaft of the Soldier's Memorial in Savannah, Ga.

COLONEL JEROME NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, nephew of Mme. Elizabeth Patterson Bonaparte, who was summoned to Baltimore from Paris, is at the bedside of the latter. Mme. Bonapart is critically ill and her physician thinks she may not survive more than a few days. She is ninety-six years of age.

MRS. HAYES has decided that it is time to have a new set of china in the White House. The set which has been in use on public occasions since Mrs. Lincoln's day has brilliant Solferino covers with centres showing a shield, stars and stripes and a spread eagle. The new set will come from Limoges, France.

MR. CARLYLE'S house in Chelsea will by and by become the scene of a honeymoon. Miss Mary Carlyle Aiken, the daughter of his sister, a young lady who has long been the old philosopher's caretaker, is to be married to her cousin, the son of his brother. The young couple will thereafter live with their uncle.

ISAAC EDWARDS, the jurist who killed himself in Albany on Wednesday, is spoken of by his friends as a victim of over-work. His troubles were all imaginary. Work, hard and constant, to which he applied himself with the earnestness of a man desirous of doing some good in the world, broke down his mind.

EX-SENATOR CHRISTIANCY, Minister to Peru, has taken with him his son, a boy of fifteen, who, with governmental compensation, will be his private secretary. Mrs. Christiancy will follow him from New York on the 10th of June. Minister Christiancy is sixty-seven, and receives $10,000 a year, with $400 for office rent.

MR. GEORGE P. LATHROP, who married Hawthorne's daughter Rose, has bought the Wayside estate at Concord, Mass., formerly the novelist's home. It passed out of the hands of the heirs some ten years ago, but the house and its surroundings have remained unchanged, and by the recent sale they have come back to one branch of the family.

IF Professor Francis A. Walker accepts the Superintendency of the Census he will hold three important offices: Professor of political economy in the Yale Scientific School, Railroad Commissioner of Connecticut and Superintendent of the Census. It is said, however, that the acceptance of the office last named will prevent his holding the office of Railroad Commissioner.

"I DON'T deny that we have bugs," said a Leadville landlord; "but you will not find them the same wild Western animals they have at the other hotels in town. My bugs never ask more than half of the bed, and no guest has ever complained that they kicked, snored, talked in their sleep or spit on the carpet. I sent clear to New York for this breed of bugs."—*Cin. Enq.*

"I WANT $200 on the main 'ouse, and a hundred on the hell," said an Englishman to an Exchange place insurance agent. "We take no risks on hells," politely replied the agent. "Ouse that?" queried the Englishman. "Tell me now what is a 'ouse good for, and whoever heard of one without a hell." Just the little insignificant letter "h" caused the misunderstanding.

"TILDEN is showing his hand in various directions," tremblingly simpers the Boston *Traveler*. The fraud-mongers everywhere are trembling in their boots at the bare mention of Tilden's name. He is constantly in their thoughts and the object of their fears. They see Tilden in everything, and they cannot get rid of him. It is the consciousness of their guilt which makes these Presidency thieves tremble.—*Cour.-Jour.*

EX-GOVERNOR STANFORD, of California has the finest stable of horses in the West, if not in the country. He keeps these animals on a ranch of two thousand acres in the Santa Clara Valley, some forty miles south of San Francisco. His stables are a mile in extent and afford accommodations for 300 thoroughbreds, including Occident, the famous trotter, and Elaine, a very speedy four-year-old. There are 120 brood mares in the stables, four or five of which are worth $30,000, and three of the stallions cost their owner $50,000. The entire worth of horses and colts on the place is over $200,000.

SKELETON CITY.

In my travels through distant regions I came
To a certain city of learned fame;
But the natives were living skeletons all!
At the gate was pacing a skeleton tall,
Whose coat hung loose, for his limbs were small,
And a skeleton regiment march'd by the wall:
The "King Skull" was mine hostelrie,
Where a skeleton waiter waited on me,
With strings like catgut where flesh should be:
Many a strange thing did I see
While I stay'd in Skeleton City.

A skeleton youth woe'd a skeleton maid;
The gentle young skeleton seem'd afraid.
But the gay, bold skeleton would not amiss,
And won from his darling a skeleton kiss.
Skeleton babies everywhere swarm'd,
Skeleton mothers with these were charm'd;
Skeleton scientists rose to speak,
With skeleton voices, hard not weak,
While crowded skeletons hung on the words
That 'twitch'd them about like pulleys and cords;
There was one poor skeleton preacher, too,
But the skeleton audience was drowsy and few;
And a skeleton painter sweet pictures drew
Of the folk in Skeleton City.

Close by the hearth sat a skeleton cat,
Quick she sprang on a skeleton rat:
A skeleton judge, with spectacles large,
Gave a skeleton rogue to the hangman's charge;
Four skeleton horses I met in the street,
And a skeleton driving the hearse so neat,
With plumes and hat-bands all complete,
To the field where silent skeletons meet
Outside of the skeleton City.

A friendly skeleton took me in charge
To "show the lions" (his cranium large,
Dolichokephalous)—also talk'd
High philosophy as we walk'd:
"Mind is matter, each wise man owns:
Our minds being fed on nothing but bones
From generation to generation,
(The fanciful people made emigration)
A drying up and ossification
Crept through the body, the whole machine
By slow degrees growing hard and lean,
But usefuller far and cheaper, too:
And to this moreover our animals grew
For obvious reasons. In short," said he,
"We have been evolved into what you see,
Ab intra! through mental siccity.
Science's glory and triumph are we,
The natives of Skeleton City!"
—*Frazer's Magazine.*

NEW AMERICAN INDUSTRIES.

Additions to National Wealth--Cutting Loose from Foreign Markets.

(New York Commercial Advertiser.)

It is an event of no ordinary interest in the development of American industries that the manufacture of the highest grades of tin-plates, heretofore supplied almost exclusively by Epgland, has been begun in this city. The value of our imports in this single item amounts to some $25,000,000 per annum, the business of one firm in New York comprising no less than 1,000,000 boxes annually, each box worth from $5 to $25. This branch of manufacture has been introduced here under hopeful auspices, as a result of long experience, and with an intimate knowledge of the demands of the trade. Moreover, the goods already turned out are received with marked favor, insomuch that the works opened only a few months ago are already taxed beyond their capacity, though running night and day. The block iron sheets which form the base of all tin-plates—such as are converted into utensils for household use in endless variety, millions of cans for the preservation of meats, fruits, and vegetables, tanks for oil, etc.—are prepared from the bars at extensive works in Pittsburgh, ready for tinning, but the latter process is now performed in this city. The plates turned out are pronounced equal if not

SUPERIOR TO THE IMPORTED,

as some of the methods are an improvement on the old process, and the workmen employed have been introduced from the best English and Welsh tinplate establishments. Some of the goods are of extraordinary size, ranging from the regular 10x14 and 14x20 up to 48x96, so that the trade and consumers are no longer subject to the inconvenience and disadvantage of dependence upon foreign makers.

American shops are also producing steel plates of great strength and pliability; and susceptible of a polish which it is not possible to obtain from iron. The material thus consumed is obtained by utilizing the ends cut off and other fragments resulting from the manufacture of steel rails. There is also a process of annealing the steel and so softening the metal that it is rendered perfectly pliable without the loss of strength. The tinning is done by passing the sheets through cold rolls, then subjecting them to a succession of baths of molten tin, with intermediate processes of annealing, pitching, etc., the whole ending in a vigorous polish with lambs' wool or buffers, ready for shipment.

One of the great trades of this city, which has lately risen to millions of dollars annually, where formerly foreign countries transacted the business, is that of paints. Prior to 1800 nearly all the raw materials for the making of common paint were imported, and all the finer qualities of paints, besides many of those which entered into general use, were foreign products. Now this business is carried on very largely in this country, the minerals used being taken from American mines, and the value of the manufactured articles, together with the oil and turpentine, also products of this country, aggregating for this city alone the large sum of $25,000,000 every year.

Out of the 150,000,000 pounds of lead used in this country, fully one-half is employed in the manufacture of white-lead for paint. The six white-lead factories of this vicinity make annually an aggregate of 200,000,000 pounds of carbonate of lead, known generally under the name of white-lead, while the residuum of the metal employed in the work is made up of oxide of lead, glass-house lead, and litharge. This white-lead is generally sold by the mills in the powdered state, and before it can be used as paint has to be mixed with oil and turpentine. As the average quantity necessary is 3½ gallons of linseed oil to one gallon of turpentine to the 100 pounds of white-lead, it will be seen that 700,000 gallons of linseed oil are required annually in this city alone, and 200,000 gallons of turpentine, merely for the mixture of white-lead into paint, to say nothing of the quantities that are used in other cities where white-lead is made in large quantities.

But lead is not the only metal that is used in the making of paints, especially of the finer kinds. It is true that a large quantity of lead enters into the composition of chromo yellows and American vermillion, but the finer vermillion made in this city is manufactured from American quicksilver. France formerly held the trade with New York for quicksilver; but the Pacific slope now supplies the metal in large quantities from the American mines.

Zinc is also produced in large quantities, and this metal enters largely into the manufacture of paints. Where formerly nearly everything required by painters and artists had to be imported before they could be used, it is now said that hardly anything required in the business comes from a foreign market either in a manufactured or raw state, and one of the largest paint dealers in this city said this morning that in less than five years this country will not only be independent of the other nations in the matter of paints, but will be able to supply foreign markets with the manufactured article as well as the raw material. The export trade of white-lead is but in its infancy—sufficient demand for the manufacured product in this country taking nearly all that is made; but as the manufacture progresses and the mines continue to give forth the raw material in such quantities, so will the trade in American paint be encouraged abroad, a demand having already sprung up for Australian and Oriental markets, especially for the carbonate, or white-lead, which is said to be of superior quality than that supplied from European markets.

THE ROCK CANDY RECIPE.

A Famous Household Remedy for Pulmonary Troubles.

The following recipe for coughs and consumption was first used by the Hon. Ellis B. Schnabel of New York, in 1848, but was never given to the public until about two years ago. We print it at the request of a correspondent:

Take five pounds of pure white rock candy and dissolve it in a gallon of old rye whisky—the older the better. The whisky must be distilled in the old-fashioned way with a copper worm. No steam whisky should be used, for the steam distillation now used develops the latent poison of the berry and fills your system with fusil and other deadly oils. Always get the pure white rock candy. Colored candies are invariably poisonous. A yellow tinge shows the presence of an insoluble earth deleterious to the stomach and dangerous. The clear white rock is pure crystalized sugar. Put your five pounds of white rock candy into a gallon of whisky and set it on your table Let it remain there until the candy dissolves. A week may go by before it is absorbed by the whisky. Whenever you pass the demijohn stop and give it a good shaking and have the others in the house do the same. In this way it will soon dissolve. Take a sherry wineglassful on going to bed. On waking in the morning take two-thirds as much on an empty stomach, Carry a flask in your pocket and take a spoonful a half dozen times a day whenever you think of it. Your object should be to keep your stomach continually employed in taking up rich and nourishing matter. The cordial will check cold night sweats and the patient will secure long and refreshing sleep. All lung fever will disappear. You will feel no more pain in the chest. The only danger is that you may finally become so enraptured with the elixir that you will find it difficult to drop it when its use is no longer necessary for the preservation of your health. Now, as to your diet while feeding on this elixir. You must avoid all vinegars, pickles, sour wines, malt drinks, and salt provisions of all kinds. Touch fresh pork under no circumstances. Acids and frest pork promote ulceration and increase the very difficulty you are trying to cure. No coffee should be used, for it fevers the blood and neutralizes the agency of the saccharine matter. Drink black tea. Eat roast beef rare, broiled steaks, mutton chops well done, toasted bread, and all kinds of vegetables. One of the best articles of food is the rum omelette, made exclusively of the yolks of eggs. There is no nourishment in the white of an egg. The object is to enrich the blood. The blood is the great agent to build up weak and dilapidated constitutions, and it must be furnished with the necessary materials to reconstruct them. This treatment and diet so enriches it that it is bound to win in the end.

FEATHERED FRIENDS.

An Illustration of the Beautiful Results of Love and Kindness

[Cape Ann (Mass.) Advertiser.]

A pleasing sight may be witnessed at Magnolia—a lady standing in the doorway of her dwelling, with some dozen little forest birds flitting about her and feeding from the palm of her extended hand. From one to four birds at a time will feed from her hands seemingly with a sense of perfect safety, while others will snap up a crumb, dart off to a tree or roof, devour it and come back for another. When the supply of food runs short they will alight and peck at the bottom of her dress. An observer of this interesting scene must keep at a proper distance and remain silent or the birds will be frightened away. While feeding them, the lady keeps up a constant chatting, which they seem to understand, and respond by chirping. They know her voice and will come at her bidding, however much she may disguise herself. If she neglects them in the morning they will flutter their wings against the window pane to attract her attention, and she never fails to answer their summons. Their confidence was of gradual growth, commencing some six years ago, when shelves were attached to the outside window sills and crumbs of bread, meat, cheese, &c., were placed there for their refection the lady standing inside and talking kindly to them while they fed themselves, now and then indulging in a reprimand when they were selfish and quarrelsome. From the window they were led in time to the doorway for their daily rations. Her little flock make their appearance in the winter when the ground is first covered with snow, their hours for meals being at sunrise and late in the afternoon. As soon as their wants are supplied they are off to the woods again. The visitors evidently belong to same stock, some of them returnin from year to year and recognizing the lady's voice, for at their first appearance annually a part of them will come to her hand at her first call, while no other person can approach within two rods of them.

Senator Conkling's Neckties.

(Washington Cor. Springfield Republican.)

Roscoe Conkling's eccentricity is in neckties. In other respects the Senator dresses in excellent taste. He evidently gets his ideas of ties from the American flag, for they are almost invariably either red, white or blue. When the Senator came back here at the beginning of the last session he wore a white tie, and, under his blonde hair, it gave him quite an etherial aspect. He was then playing the role of the generous foe, and was apparently quite inoffensive. But later, when he began to gather himself up for war upon the President, he put on his red tie, the ensign of battle. Lately, however, he has worn mostly the blue, as being symbolical of the state of his feelings. He will probably continue the blue for some time to come. If Grant is nominated in 1880, we shall perhaps see the Senator with a necktie of all three colors blended in brilliant harmony.

The South's Prosperity.

[Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.]

The great crops produced in the South, the decided recuperation of our people from injuries that would have swamped any other section, the absence of wide-spread or dire poverty, and the progress of all denominations of religion toward a higher education and better life—these, materially and morally, prove that the South is not any more disturbed than her neighboring sections, and that the men of other portions of the Union can be as safe and contented here as anywhere else.

EVERY one who has used it pronounces Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup the best remedy known for the complaints of early childhood. It contains no opiates.

SPRING.

(Boston Journal.)

The growing days, and gracious, mellowing air,
Proclaim that sweet and balmy Spring is near:
Grim Winter hastens to his Polar lair,
And (*Boy! just see if my umbrella's here.*)

Wee blades of green hide 'mid the faded grass;
The brooklet laughs to find itself released;
The zephyrs whisper coyly as they pass——
(*A-chew! a-chew! The plaguey wind is East!*)

How pleasant is it in these vernal days
To study Nature, as we roam
Through woods and fields, and chant the season's praise——
(*Confound my luck! I left my rubbers home!*)

Sweet Springtime, thou art welcome once again,
The pleasures of our brief lives to enhance—
(*Well, here's a go! What with the mud and rain
I've soaked my feet and spoiled my new Spring pants!*)

BROOKS—BURLINGAME.

Reminiscences of an Exciting Event in the American Congress.

[Richmond (Ind.) Telegraph.]

The following letter from the Hon. L. D. Campbell with regard to the most exciting event in Congress that immediately preceded the War of the Rebellion, has been received by Mr. Robert O. Dormer, of this city, in response to a request fer the particulars of the affair. The letter was not intended for publication, but, in view of its historic value, Mr. D. has permitted us to put it in print:

HAMILTON, O., March 3, 1879—*R. O. Dormer, Esq.*—DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 1st inst. I am the only living man who knows all about the Brooks-Burlingame affair, about which you make inquiry.

You are clearly in error in regard to the matter. It occurred in those stormy days, a quarter of a century ago, when knock-downs, the drawing of bowie-knives and pistols were not infrequent in the halls of Congress, and duels and rumors of duels in Washington.

Senator Butler of South Carolina, was Brooks' uncle. He was a very aged man, tottering over the grave. He had been stricken with paralysis, and trembled like an aspen leaf. Sumner, in making a very aggressive anti-slavery speech in the Senate, assailed Butler and referred to his weakness. Sumner was then 45 years of age, fully six feet high, well proportioned, and a fine specimen of physical development. Brooks, the nephew, looked for Sumner on the avenue to chastise him. Failing to find him he went to the Senate Chamber after the body had adjourned, and there beat Sumner over the head with a gutta-percha cane fearfully. I arrived in the Chamber soon afterward, washed the blood off Sumner, and brought him to consciousness. I also requested the surgeon to sew up his scalp-wounds and take him to his boarding-house.

The next day (being Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee) I offered a resolution for an investigation, and was appointed Chairman of the Committee. Subsequently, as Chairman, I reported a resolution to expel Brooks, which was carried. Brooks was re-elected and came back to the House of Representatives.

Some months afterward Burlingame made a carefully prepared speech in which he referred to Brooks, saying: "He stole into the Senate Chamber in a cowardly way, and there smote the Senator from Massachusetts as Cain smote his brother."

There was then a challenge expected, of course. However, friends interfered, and some explanations were made on Burlingame's part, which were accepted by Brooks' friends, and published. Thereupon the New England press commented severely on Burlingame's concessions, and charged him with showing the *white feather*. These things stung him to the quick. Then for the first time he came to me for counsel. I told him if he did not really mean what he said in his speech he ought to take it back unequivocally; if he did mean it, he could afford to say so, and accept the consequences. He came out in a card in the *National Intelligencer* saying, in substance, that he maintained what he had said in his speech. This speedily brought him what was in substance a challenge.

It was not delivered by Keitt, as you suppose, but by Gen. Jo Lane, of Mexican War fame, then the Delegate from Oregon. It simply invited Burlingame out of the District of Columbia to settle the affair. This, of course, meant a challenge, and was so worded to evade the law of Congress. Burlingame again pressed me into his service. I wrote the reply and delivered it to Gen. Lane. He called on me to name the place outside of the District. I named the "Clifton House, on the Canada side of the Niagara Falls, and the following Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock," for the meeting. I sent Burlingame to New York the same night to prevent his arrest.

Two days after this Lane came out in the papers objecting to the "Clifton House," because it was in the North, and he did not intend to take Brooks "through the enemy's country." I replied that, being called on to name a place outside of the district, I was not fool enough to name "Richmond or Charleston," and take my friend through his "enemy's country." Brooks was arrested and put under bonds. I telegraphed Burlington to return. He did so. He, too, was arrested and put under bonds.—myself his surety. Burlingame immediately left for the West.

Soon afterward Brooks and Lane, and their friends, discovered that it was regarded among duelists as a *letdown* on their part and that Burlingame's record was all right. Lane wrote to me a threatening letter, asking to open up the correspondence, and saying that unless I informed them where a letter would reach Mr. Burlingame by the next Tuesday they would make *expose*, etc. To that I promptly replied, in substance, that Burlingame had gone west, and if they wanted him to go and hunt him—that if they bankered for my blood they need not wait till Tuesday, and that they might "hurry up the cakes ;" that I was on hand, etc. This ended the correspondence.

I will simply add that it was well known to members of Congress, from the South to the North, that I was the best shot, both with rifle and with pistol, there was in the body. There seemed to be a prevailing opinion, too, that I would fight if called on. This was, perhaps, because I had more *cheek* than most members. You know that cheek is often mistaken for courage. Whether it is so in my case, I am not a proper judge. I never received but one challenge for a duel, and that party soon found a reason to withdraw it when he learned from a Southern friend that I meant business.

Although differing widely in politics at that time, Brooks was my warm personal friend, and died so. So was Gen. Lane.

The popular opinion that Brooks was a coward is far from correct. He was sensitive and impetuous, but had many excellent traits of character. In haste. Very truly yours,

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

WITH perfect truth it has been remarked that the avenues leading to all early graves have often been opened by a cough or cold. All Throat and Lung Affections instantly cured by Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

A Romance.

[New York Tribune.]

Who says that the days of romance are ended needs to read the strange history of a Scottish ploughman who has returned to his native heath after a long exile. Twenty years ago a farmer in Orkney hired a young man to do farm-work. The ploughman touched the fancy of his master's daughter, and the result was that in a runaway fashion, and in opposition to the will of the patriarchal farmer, the two became man and wife. The old gentleman was furious and turned his back determinedly on his son-in-law. The young ploughman kissed his wife, left her in her father's arms, and sailed for Australia, whence he soon ceased to write. His wife became a mother and remained in a state of such wretched suspense that her father began to repent of the treatment to which he had subjected her husband. Efforts were then made to trace the whereabouts of the latter by means of advertising in Colonial papers and otherwise, but all to no purpose. He had gone to America. Years passed. The grandson grew up to manhood, and, not liking farm-work, he bade adieu to Orkney, took ship last year to the United States, and, after some knocking about, found employment in a mercantile house in Illinois. In the course of business he discovered that the gentleman at the head of the firm was a native of Scotland, hailing, indeed, from the same district as himself. Occasional meetings led to more minute inquiries as to dates, names of places, persons, and the like in the old country, and, after being six months in the establishment, the youth found—however wonderful it may appear—that he was actually serving as a clerk with no other than his own father! The effect of this discovery on both may be left to the imagination of the reader. Father and son are now in Scotland. The man who went away a penniless ploughboy but returns rich, has been welcomed with much emotion by his venerable father-in-law, who is still hale and hearty, as well as by the wife whom he left many years ago in her youth and beauty, but who is now a middleaged matron.

A Chinese Incident.

Many extraordinary proceedings are reported from time to time in China, but seldom anything more remarkable than this incident: Mr. Sen, of Soochow, was dangerously sick of a disease pronounced incurable, and had a son who loved Miss Ma. Miss Ma was "sickly and jaundiced-looking," so that old Mr. Sen disapproved the match. One day he consulted some conjurers about his health, and they gravely told him his life would surely end in a few days if his son was not married at once. The stern parent then relented and Miss Ma was soon made Mrs. Sen. But the jaundiced-looking bride a few days after her wedding died. Old Mrs. Ma was very angry at this. Accompanied by a dozen viragoes, she entered the house of the Sens and raised a general commotion. The members of the Sen family were roundly beaten with whips and sticks, and the furniture was smashed into a hundred pieces. Everybody took flight before them except the widower, who bravely stood his ground and was beaten without mercy by the infuriated dames. At last they threw him to the floor tied him by his queue to the feet of and his dead wife and there extracted from him a pledge that he would give a protracted wake and mass, lasting for forty-nine days. The coffin was to be an expensive one and of feasting there was to be plenty. A temporary feast was at once prepared for the mother-in-law and her dozen viragoes, the eating had well begun when the mother of young Sen and all who had followed her in flight from the house stealthily entered by a rear door and descended in fury upon the banquet scene. They soon learned that old Mr. Sen had died during their absence, and this intelligence only added to their rage. Mrs. Ma was beaten roundly until she cried aloud for help, and when she became exhausted her head was ceremoniously tied to the corpse of old Mr. Sen. There she was forced to sign a paper signifying that nothing improper had been done, and on the following day there were two funerals in Soochow and no questions asked.

Tilden and Grant.

(Washington Star.)

While Speaker Randall was re-elected on his own merits, it is undoubtedly the fact that his success is looked upon by politicians as a decided indication of the success of Tilden in getting the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. In fact the old political stagers in Washington already put it down as an assured fact that Tilden and Grant will be the party candidates pitted against each other in 1880. The figuring for Tilden is on this base: The Democratic party can count upon carrying every Southern State, and will only need to secure New York and Indiana, and some small State in addition, to get the requisite number of Electoral votes. It is doubted if there is any other man who would be as sure of carrying New York as Tilden, and of course Hendricks would be a winning card in Indiana. Then it is believed that Tilden would stand a good chance of carrying New Jersey, and a yet better one of California, if that State was not neglected, as the California Democrats say it was in 1876 under Hewitt's management of the national campaign. Thus, with Tilden and Hendricks in the field, with a bold, energetic Chairman of the National Committee, an easy victory is figured out by the calculators. On behalf of Grant, of course, the figuring is reversed, and a nearly solid North is claimed for him, with some inroads upon the South. Whatever may be the results of the nominations, it looks today as if Tilden and Grant will be the nominees.

"Merchant of Venice" Law.

[Albany Law Journal.]

The bill permitting any woman who shall have been a member of the Bar of the highest Court of any State or Territory, or of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, for three years, and shall have maintained a good standing, and who shall be of good moral character, to be admitted, on motion and the production of the record, to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, has become a law. Mr. Hoar, in winding up the debate, said:

"The greatest master of humsn manners who read the human heart, and who understood better than any man who ever lived the varieties of human character, when he desired to solve the knot which had puzzled the lawyers and doctors, placed a woman upon the judgment seat; and yet, under the existing law if Portia herself were alive, she could not defend the opinion she had given before the Supreme Court of the United States."

We quite agree to that, for Portia's opinion was indefensible in law and we prophesy that a good many such will be evolved under the new rule.

A Use for Green Persimmons.

When the Confederate army was on its shortest rations General Lee remonstrated one day with a straggler for eating green persimmons, and asked him if he did not know that they were unfit for fod. "I'm not eating them for food, General," replied the man, "but for the sake of drawing my stomach up to fit my rations."

OLD CHURCH BELLS.

Ring out merrily,
Loudly, cheerily,
Blithe old bells from the steeple tower,
Hopefully, fearfully,
Joyfully, tearfully,
Moveth the bride from her maiden bower.

Cloud there is none in the bright summer sky;
Sunshine flings benisons down from on high;
Children sing loud as the train moves along,
Happy the bride that the sun shineth on.

Knell out drearily,
Measure out wearily,
Sad old bells from the steeple gray,
Priests chanting lowly,
Solemnly, slowly,
Passeth the corpse from the portal to-day.

Drops from the laden clouds heavily fall,
Dripping over the plume and the pall;
Murmur old folk, as the train moves along,
Happy the dead that the rain raineth on.

Toll at the hour of prime,
Matin and vesper chime
Loved old bells from the steeple high—
Rolling, like holy waves,
Over the holy graves,
Floating up, prayer-fraught, into the sky.

Solemn the lesson your lightest notes teach,
Stern the preaching your iron tongues preach;
Ringing in life from the blood to the bloom,
Ringing the dead to their rest in the tomb.

Peal out evermore—
Peal as ye pealed of yore,
Brave old bells, on each Sabbath day,
In sunshine and gladness,
Through clouds and thro' sadness,
Bridal and burial have both passed away.

Tell us life's pleasures with death are still rife;
Tell us that death ever leadeth to life;
Life is labor, and death is our rest,
If happy the living, the dead are the blest.
—*Dublin University Magazine*

FARM AND GARDEN.

WATCHING THE MILK SUPPLY.—The London *Land and Water* tells us of the carefulness of the Aylesbury Dairy Company, which for many years nad been systematizing their methods in procuring and dispensing milk to the thir customers.

Their regulations at the milk rooms are first, so cleanly and all utensils used are so thoroughly clean that there can be no taint or germ of disease carried in the milk from them to the consumer. Disease germs and fungus are the seeds of the destroyer death. They accept the conclusions of science and believe that the microscope has revealed sources of disease and death that the cleanliest housewife of England, might neither suspect nor detect.

Cleanliness and health go together. This company receives milk from more than sixty farms. Each farm is carefully inspected at stated intervals by a competent engineer and medical officer. They inspect the condition of the pastures, the supply of feed and water. Milk will not be received from farms where drains empty into streams from which the cows may drink, or the waters used about the stables. Not only do these officers scrutinize the sanitary conditions of the cows, but that of the farmer end his family and hired help.

The condition of the stables and the dwellings is closely inspected. No milk will be received at the store-rooms until tested by the inspector, and reported free from infection. The cans in which the milk is brought are cleansed by steam, under a heavy pressure, before they are returned to the farmer.

Their system is so complete that the produce from each cow can be traced directly to her, if desired. The milk is sealed up in cans before it is distributed to customers.

This is an encouraging example of the effects of science carried into the cow-stables and dairy-rooms. Heretofore the public has committed the care of cows and milk to a class of labor that knew little more of the laws of health and cleanliness than do the cattle. If the Boards of Health about our great cities would here take a hint they might make themselves useful as well as ornamental. They could soon lessen the death rate in our overcrowded cities, and stay the "slaughter of the innocents."

Increased intelligence among the milk consumers will have its effects on the milk producers. If the consumers will make a demand for pure milk at a paying price, they can get it. The quality of milk, as of the coffee and tea furnished by dealers, will be reduced in cheapness and quality as long as cheap vile compounds are demanded. Such milk as the Aylesbury Dairy Company furnishes, cannot compete in price with the swill—so-called milk—because, forsooth, part of it has been extracted from the lacteal laboratory of the genus bos.

MIXED VS. SPECIAL FARMING.—In farm economy the experience of successful men points rather to mixed farming than to special. The case of the late M. L. Sullivant, who died suddenly last January, is perhaps the most noted of special farming in America outside of the cotton region. His great estate at "Broadlands," in Champaign County, Ill., and his 40,000 acres at Burr Oaks farms, were marvels of size under one management.

Corn raising was made a specialty. The proprietor had a pride in being called the *great corn raiser*. After a wonderful career as the corn king of the West, he died almost penniless. We would not criticise the plans or management of such marked ability, and of peculiar force, as characterized the most extensive and perhaps most widely known farmer of Illinois.

Another illustrious example of special farming is that of Mr. Dalrymple of Minnesota; who in one season harvested 80,000 acres of wheat. He believed in wheat as did Mr. Sullivant in corn. Yet, with their ownership of thousands of acres, these men made sad failures. The wheat grower has an extension with his creditors, we believs, while the corn grower was cut down in the midst of his financial troubles.

The lesson, from their experience is not in favor of special farming on a great scale.

In the case of the former, when farming 80,000 acres of corn lands, on the prairies of Champaign and Ford Counties, Illinois, there must have been enormous waste, in that much of the land was non-productive in wet seasons. The sloughs and lowlands might have been profitable in pasture. Then, again, the vast amount of fodder wasted annually on the thousands of acres of corn, would have been a source of wealth to a shrewd manager of mixed farming.

In the corn crop the outlay for plows, harrows, planters, cultivators, teams, wagons, and harness is large, and can be employed only about half the year. In fact, many of the implements, such as planters, can be used but a few weeks of the year. Their storage, repairs and interest on capital are constant forces against gains. The capital employed in these implements and teams can be employed not over six months in the year. Stables, barns and houses have to be built sufficiently great to accommodate the number of men and teams which are actually employed but six months of the year. As the men are employed but for the busy season, they must have higher wages; and as the proprietor has not work for them after corn is laid by until gathering time, or from July till November, and new men have to be hired and broken each season, there is great loss to the proprietor.

The closest division of labor and the finest system of cultivation, and the most approved machinery which so large a management favored, could not make good the losses that must arise from the causes named above.

In mixed husbandry the teams, plows, harness and wagons that are needed for cultivating the corn crop may be kept employed on the wheat, barley, rye, oats, potatoes, &c., each in their season. There need never to be so many teams owned and kept, but the smaller number of men and teams may be kept employed at least nine months in the year.

But if to the raising of grain we add the cattle, sheep and swine, we shall have a new element of production, and a profitable mean for occupying and recuperating lands for any season unprofitable for cultivation.

By keeping a part of the farm in pasture, and cultivating less, we may strike the happy means. When we can keep fewer men and teams, and keep them profitably employed the year round at a less price because of regular work, and we can utilize every acre of land and keep it from deterioration, and can convert surplus produce into beef, pork, mutton, wool, butter, chickens and eggs, all to be brought into market at a less cost for transportation than the bulky produce of the farm. Had Mr. Sullivant lived and farmed his thousands of acres in corn from year to year, he doubtless would have seen his soil deteriorated and his crops falling short year after year. By mixed husbandry we may give rest to the soil and keep it up to its highest capacity.

POTATO CULTURE.—From the proceedings of the Central New York Farmers' Club of Utica:

David Gray said: The potato when first discovered in its wild state, was a small tuber, no larger than a chestnut, which by tillage has been brought to perfection. Unless farmers cultivate with more care the crop will eventually run out. To prevent this, the peculiar growth of the plant should be watched, and when a sport is seen, pull it out and you will find a woolly bunch of fibers. The old Early Pinkeye was perpetuated forty-two years, before it run out entirely. This was done by gleaning the fields. Our best varieties are running out very rapidly. The Rose and Peach-blow stand in the front rank as good potatoes. For good yielders and for the table, I would recommend the Snow flake, Dunmore and the Burbank seedling. The Dunmore is a seedling of the Rose and a vigorous grower.

I presume there is not another like Rev. Doctor Goodrich, who, with such zeal and perseverance, spent the greater part of fifteen years in planting ball seed. To him we are indebted for the following varieties: the Chili, Early Goodrich, Harrison, Rusty Coat, Pinkeye, Black Diamond, Copper-mine, Cusco, Noblow and the Bogota.

Nearly all of these varieties have gone by with us, and are just in their prime in the British province. I have samples of their growth. The Rose, a seedling, was originated by Mr. Brasee, of Vermont.

To get a good crop of Rose or Goodrich, I would break up a piece of old pasture, sandy gravel, and plow deep in September; run it over with a heavy two-horse cultivator, in the spring. Cut off the seed end of the potato one-eighth of an inch, split through the middle and plant one piece in a hill. When the crop is up four inches, would run a small plow right along the row, turning the furrow into the center of the row, which leaves a little ridge; in one week use a cultivator with a large tooth behind in the center of the cultivator; this will throw up the soil and remove all weeds. The barring off with the small plow fits soil around the hill for the tubers to form, giving them a good mellow bed; in ten days take double mould board plow and go through both ways. You can dispense with the hoe by this method. I would plaster once.

Should the farmer plant an old piece of land, that has been under the plow some years, he will need barn-yard manure; no matter how green it is, I think cow manure preferable. It should be kept within three inches of the top of the ground. When hilled up by this method you bring your manure in contact with the crop. Hog manure may be mixed in this proportion; one to eight of earth, and makes a good fertilizer for potatoes. As a substitute for these fertilizers wood ashes may be used; alkai seems to suit the potato even better than manure. I have raised a good crop on worn out soil, in the following manner: Plant the seed as near the top of the ground as possible; put one good hoeful of soil on, then cover the hill with a large handful of wood ashes. In hilling, the ashes are covered, and rain carries down the alkali, which enriches the plant. At the present price of thirty-seven dollars per ton, phosphate will not pay for potato culture. Ashes can be bought from twelve to fifteen cents per bushel, and one hundred bushals will go farther than one ton of phosphate.

Morgan Butler--Why do you advise cutting off the seed end? The farmers of Long Island now practice cutting off about an eighth of an inch of the seed end, and I advise it because the remaining eyes make a more vigorous growth and give a better average crop.

Mr. Scovill—I have observed a diminished yield where the seed of potatoes is cut and immediately rolled in plaster.

Mr. Marsh—What varieties do you recommend planting?

David Grey—Early Rose, Snow Flake, Harrison for shipping. Then I would recommend planting Burbank seedling and the Dunmore. For shipping I like the Harrison and the Rusty Coat Pinky, because they are shipped to Southern ports, where potatoes are sliced either raw, or bottled and fried, hence a solid potato is preferred.

Mr. Winship—I think I get a larger crop by planting in drills, but I find it a harder task to put on the Paris green. I can harvest them about as easily as in hills. I plant three good eyes to a hill, when planted in drills. I use wood ashes I get from my fires, and apply a handful to a hill. Unslacked ashes are used. Care should be exercised to plant potatoes before the first sprouting, as the vitality of the potato is exhausted by successive sprouting.

Mr. Thomas—I have found it a great injury to have potatoes sprouted and the sprouts broken off before planting. If the sprouts be broken off for three times I regard the seed as worthless.—Central N. Y. Farmers' Club, in Utica *Herald*.

GIRDING FRUIT TREES.—J. Burnham gives the *Prairie Farmer* an account of some experimeuts of his own and of a neighbor with girding fruit trees to cause abundant bearing. Different modes were tried; some by simply cutting through the bark, and others by taking out a small ring of the bark, a sixteenth of an inch in width. The first has proved most satisfactory; and limbs thus treated on trees long barren have given profuse crops. The work is done in spring. Cutting around the trunk of the tree is preferred to treating branches only. Mr. B. recommends this practice for trees otherwise worthless from sterility; and in answer to the objection that it may shorten their lives says that he would rather have a tree that would do its work in twenty years and then die, than live forty years to do the same work. We think it probable, however, that many trees freely treated in this way would not live half of the twenty, and indeed it is stated that some of the girdled limbs destroy themselves by bearing in four years. Nevertheless the experiment is worthy of full trial.—*Country Gentlemen.*

PRUNING FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.—We read a great deal about the proper time of pruning trees, and especially the apple tree. Some prefer fall, some mid-winter, some early spring, but scarcely one recommends the very best time in our humble opinion—mid-summer. Doubtless some old fogies will open their eyes and hold up their hands at such an innovation, and denounce it as an absurdity, but we think we will be sustained by a majority of the "live" men of the day.

If we desire to improve the form of a fruit tree and get rid of some of the superfluous wood, we should prune in winter. If we desire fruit and a perfectly healed stump, we should prune from the fifteenth of June to the twentieth of July. We have done this often with the happiest results. The fruit buds form after this, and the operation in suddenly cutting off its growth, produces buds; while the winter and early spring pruning will produce only wood.

In pruning ornamental trees in midsummer, the bark, instead of receding from the stump, grows over it, and in a few years will completely cover it and make it a perfect amputation. We have noticed this upon our own premises as well as upon those of others many times. This pruning is done when the tree is taking its mid-summer "siesta," and then wakes up, refreshed for another start, and the bark gradually steals over the stump as if ashamed of the shabby-looking exposure.

REPUBLICAN PLANS.

Old Zach Chandler Talked of Instead of Grant.

The Intimacy Between Chandler and De Facto Hayes.

[N. Y. Herald.]

WASHINGTON, March 24.—It is curious, but true, that Senator Chandler's speech against Jeff Davis on the last night of the last session has given him without any intervention of his own a high place among the favorites for the Presidential nomination next year. A large number of Republicans here do not take kindly to the renomination of Gen. Grant, and many of them have, since Senator Chandler's now famous speech, settled upon a man who could carry the party successfully through the struggle of next year, and who would be as vigorous in the Presidential chair as Grant himself, and who, they add, has not created any such enmities to himself within the party as Gen. Grant seems to have done, and could be elected where Gen. Grant might fail. Old Zach is honest. He has no nonsense about him. He would tolerate no bummers, and his record in the Interior Department showed that he was a capable and thorough administrator, as even Mr. Schurz had to acknowledge when he succeeded him. "We could elect Old Zach easily, and I'm for him before anybody" said a stalwart Republican to-day.

THE OLD RINGS FOR GRANT.

[N. Y. Sun.]

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Zach Chandler is now one of the constant visitors at the White House, and carries with him a liniment to strengthen the spinal column of the man whom he has denounced as a renegade for the last two years, and in whose behalf he claimed to have expended many thousands that should have been repaid to him, as they were special advances made at the instance of Hayes, and not directly connected with the operations of the campaign of 1876.

The stalwarts want to use the public patronage and the Treasury next year, and they are willing to receive the Fraudulent President into full communion, and even to canonize him as a Republican saint, if he will accept their terms and turn over the machine into the old hands. John Sherman, who pulls the wires at the White House, is willing to make the bargain, provided always that he is to profit by it. If the leaders would agree to give him the nomination, the contract would be signed without hesitation. But Grant is in the way, and is not likely to get out of it. Chandler and the Old Guard are bent on a restoration. The Rings know what to expect of Grant, and they prefer to deal with him rather than with Sherman or any other candidate.

Advice to Drinkers.

[From a Kentucky Temperance Lecture.]

Barkeepers in this city pay on an average $2 per gallon for whisky. One gallon contains an average of 65 drinks, and at 10 cents a drink the poor man pays $6 50 per gallon for his whisky. In other words, he pays $2 for the whisky and $4 50 for handing it over the bar. Make your wife your barkeeper. Lend her $2 to buy a gallon of whisky for a beginning, and every time you want a drink go to her and pay 10 cents for it. By the time you have drank a gallon she will have $6 50, or enough money to refund the $2 borrowed of you, to pay for another gallon of liquor, and have a balance of $2 50. She will be able to conduct future operations on her own capital, and when you become an inebriate, unable to support yourself, shunned and despised by all respectable persons, your wife will have enough money to keep you until you get ready to fill a drunkard's grave.

"Home, Sweet Home."

[Hackensack Republican.]

"There's no place like home," exclaimed a married man with a sigh of relief, as he threw down his hat, pulled off his coat and boots, slipped his feet in his slippers, and flung himself down on the sofa. As soon as he was comfortably settled, his loving wife ordered him to go out and get a pail of water, bring in a scuttle of coal, lock up the hen house, feed the pigs and split some wood for morning. Then he angrily gathered himself together, spitefully kicked off his slippers, savagely drew on his boots, hastily climbed into his ulster, jammed his hat over his eyes, and, as he went out of the back door, he muttered, "There is no place like home."

The Niagara Ice Bridge.

[From the Bu

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR....W. SCHOYER....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

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HOW GARFIELD JUMPS JIM CROW.

General GARFIELD, who insists on the proposition that to repeal the amendments to an appropriation bill of 1872 by a clause in an appropriation bill of 1879 is "revolutionary," occupies a position now which is directly opposite to that which he held in 1872. Then, at the head of a Republican majority, with BLAINE in the Speaker's chair and GRANT in the White House to aid the passage of these enforcement acts, he resorted to every parliamentary dodge to carry through the legislation which he Democrats have now determined to repeal.

The GARFIELD of 1879 is denouncing the conduct of the GARFIELD of 1872 as "subversive and revolutionary." He was in the majority in 1872, when the Democrats under the lead of Ex-Speaker KERR, and NIBLACK, BROOKS and BECK protested that the legislation attached to one of the appropriation bills was unconstitutional, and that precedent stands upon the record, to-day.

But the scenes have changed. He is now one of that minority which he then so arrogantly lectured. Let him read a few lines from his remarks upon that occasion. We quote from the debates in 1872;

Mr. Garfield said that he would not speak as to the merits of the proposition before the House, except to say that no one regretted more than he did the fact that the House had been brought to a deadlock on this question. The question which had arisen was far above the bill. It was whether the majority had the right and could insist upon their right to consider a great appropriation bill the moment that any minority, however large, said no to that proposition. If not, then they were in the midst of a parliamentary revolution out of which there was no legislation of any sort possible for ever more until that proposition was abandoned. He regarded it as most unwise and unfortunate that the gentlemen on the other side of the House had seen fit to say that unless this amendments were struck out this great public measure, without which the Government could not go on, could not become a law. He would never give way in any form of compromise until that assumption was utterly abandoned. He recognized the right of dilatory motions where a minority was being oppressed by any unparliamentary proceedings, but where the proposition was to proceed according to parliamentary law, and where the minority said that should not be done, then if the minority was to prevail there was the end of parliamentary government. It was a simple, plain denial of the right of the American people to make laws, speaking through the majority of their representatives. He proposed for one to stay here till December next, if necessary, to insist that this Appropriation bill should be considered. It should be voted up or voted down, but vote they must, or they would abandon or surrender the right of parliamentary government in this country.

What it pleased a majority of the House of Representatives to enact in 1872, it pleases a majority of the House of Representatives to repeal, in 1879. The Democratic majority have determined that the odious election laws shall be modified in some respects, and repealed in others. They look upon any attempt on the part of the Federal Government to extend its jurisdiction over the conduct of elections in the States as a most dangerous innovation on the rightful power and jurisdiction of the States, and if the Republican minority do not yield to the repeal, it is, in the language of General GARFIELD of 1872, "a simple, plain denial of the right of the American people, speaking through the majority of their representatives, to make the laws."

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

The spring elections, since the date has been changed in New Hampshire and Connecticut, do not amount to much. Wisconsin on Tuesday voted for Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, the candidates being Judge COTHREN, Democrat, and Judge COLE, Republican. Rhode Island voted on Wednesday for Governor, State officers, and members of the Legislature. There are three tickets in the field, Democrat, Republican and Greenback. The principal interest that attaches to the campaign relates to the succession to BURNSIDE in the Senate. His Republican opponents are already laying their plans to oust him next year. Of course the Republicans, with their disfranchising laws, will carry the State.

The most interesting of the spring elections is that in Michigan next Monday for Supreme Court Judge and two Regents of the University. The Democrats and Nationals have united, and there is some curiosity and anxiety to see the result of the experiment. At the election in the State for Governor last November the Republicans cast 126,280 votes, the Democrats 78,503 and the Nationals 73,313, there being also 3,469 Prohibition and 1,200 scattering votes. The Democrats and Nationals together cast 25,536 votes more than the Republicans, a fact which dictated the present alliance. About 22,000 Republicans have hitherto been working with the Nationals. The present election should show clearly whether or not the Greenback movement has run its course in the Northwest, if the Republicans—whose assistance has made it locally formidable in all the Republican States of that section—have returned to their original associations or still remain obdurate, and how many of the Hard-Money Democrats will refuse to vote for a fusion ticket. The Republicans are making their fight on the rebel brigadier issue and the fusionists on the money question. The election for official purely local is therefore conducted on national issues. The result may be doubtful, but we look to see the Republicans carry the State as many Democrats oppose the fusion with the Nationals.

There will be interesting local elections in Ohio next week. In Cincinnati both sides are doing their best to carry the municipal election, as a point of vantage gained for next fall's campaign. The Democrats have nominated Col. LEN. HARRIS for Mayor, who has filled the office, is personally popular, and a good organizer. The Republicans have sailed in for the German vote from "over the Rhine," with a Mr. JACOB as a candidate, and the Cincinnati *Commercial* commends him to the Teutons as sound on the Sunday question, even to the extent of keeping open a theatre and running a beer garden.

We do not, as a rule, attach much importance, as bearing on national politics, to municipal elections, but the one in Chicago on Tuesday is an exception. Every day for a week, the *Tribune* of that city had been thundering JEFF DAVIS, the rebel brigadiers, and revolution in the ears of voters. On Tuesday its editorial page bristled with such paragraphs as this:

Here we are fourteen years after the close of the Rebellion preparing to fight the same old battle over again.

A vote for Carter Harrison is a vote in favor of the party that, having failed in 1861-'5 to "shoot the Union to death," now proposes to starve it to death.

Every vote cast for Carter Harrison to-date is a vote to sustain the revolutionary majority in Congress in its efforts to starve the Government.

The Okalona (Miss.) *Southern States* says:

"We have captured the Capitol, and the name of Jefferson Davis will hereafter be spoken with reverence in its historic walls, which his picture will yet grace, and his memory will yet glorify the place forever."

The party that indorses that sentiment is the party headed by Carter Harrison. Vote it down.

Harrison's election to-day will be construed by Democrats in Congress and out of it as a purely Democratic victory, and as an indorsement of the schemes of the revolutionists. The election to-day will end the sympathy, encouragement and assistance which the Republican party has always received from Chicago.

Well, this momentous election is over, and the figures are reported as follows:

Harrison, Democrat.....	22,356
Wright, Republican.....	20,063
Schmidt, Socialist.....	8,500

Complete returns will increase HARRISON'S majority and that of the entire Democratic city ticket to about 4,000.

Chicago goes for r-e-v-o-l-u-t-i-o-n!

NEWSPAPER OPINION.

The New York *Herald* is very quick to catch the drift of public sentiment, and generally manages to float with the current. As a barometer in that line it is invaluable. Of the talk of the Radicals about it being revolutionary to pass a law to keep the troops away from the polls, the *Herald* of yesterday says:

Garfield's declaration about its being "revolutionary" to pass such bills is flighty and stilted nonsense.

The New York *Sun* of yesterday, on the same subject, says:

An issue is clearly made up on the question whether the elections in America shall be free, or whether they shall be ruled by the bayonet. Monarchical England jealously guards the ballot from an interference of soldiery under any pretense.

The *Sun* and *Herald* are the two daily papers of largest circulation in the country, and exceed that of all the other New York dailies combined.

The New York *Star* declares, with great force and truth, that "the real revolutionists are not those who would expunge these infamous enactments, but those who oppose their abolition."

The New York *World* of yesterday says, referring to Mr. HAYES' veto, advertised by GARFIELD:

The stalwart theory of the American executive veto power goes a good deal beyond anything ever dreamed of by the founders of American independence, or by the builders up of English liberty. It was Samuel Adams' maxim throughout his stainless career as chief magistrate of Massachusetts, that "the duty of the executive was to execute the laws, not to make them."

The New York *Times* says the purpose of the Democrats is "revolutionary," and JAY GOULD'S *Tribune* declares the "fight is for an unlimited ballot." Well, to a certain extent it is. We propose at any rate to take away from DAVENPORT the power to limit the ballot according to his own sweet fancy.

BAYONETS AT THE POLLS.

The Republicans in Congress and through their press, say they are ready to go before the people for judgment, on their opposition to the sixth section of the new Army bill. This is the sixth section of the bill, as proposed by the Democrats in Congress:

"That section 2,002 of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to read as follows: 'No military or naval officer, or other person engaged in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States shall order, bring keep, or have under his authority or control any troops or armed men at the place where any general or special election is held in any State, unless it be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States.'

"And that section 5,528 of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to read as follows:

"'Every officer of the army or navy, or other person in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, who orders, brings, keeps, or has under his authority or control any troops or armed men at any place where a general or special election is held in any State, unless such force be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States, shall be fined not msre than five thousand dollars, and suffer imprisonment at hard labor not less than three months nor more than five years.'"

The law as it stands only differs from the above law, proposed by the Democrats, in the particular that the existing law contains, after the words "to repel armed enemies of the United States," the additional words "*or to keep the peace at the polls.*" These latter words the Democrats propose to strike out. And this makes up the issue, clearly and distinctly whether elections in America shall be free or whether they shall be ruled by the bayonet.

The statute proposed to be amended was enacted in 1865, after the close of the war. It was enacted as a protection of the citizen in his right of voting against military interference, and was intended to prohibit the presence of troops at the polls; and then as if in irony, the words were added to the prohibition "except it may be necessary to keep the peace at the polls." This was satire of the highest order.

"To keep the peace at the polls!" How easy it is to have a little difficulty or disturbance at the elections; we have them every year. They can be got up to order. And the military officer may march up his troops to preserve the peace, but where meanwhile is the voice of the people? A LOUIS NAPOLEON would ask nothing better than this law if he desired to subvert a government. GRANT, if he should be successful in his third term aspirations, may hold the Presidency for life with such a law on the statute book, as well as control the election of members of Congress and United States Senators.

Prior to 1865 no one even suggested that the Federal government could enter a State with its military power, to "keep the peace at the polls." That duty was left with the State and local authorities. Was not the peace maintained, and were not the elections free and honest? At the close of the war when this statute was passed men breathed a military atmosphere, and there was bitter passion on all sides. Judgment was paralyzed and Congress was in no condition to frame wise and just legislation.

We can do no better service in this connection than by citing the action of monarchical England on this question of military at the polls. So long ago as the reign of GEORGE II. a statute was passed for that purpose, which was re-enacted by Parliament under VICTORIA, and reads as follows:

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That on every day appointed for the nomination or for the election or for taking the poll for the election of a member or members to serve in the Commons House of Parliament no soldier within two miles of any city, borough, town, or place, where such nomination or election shall be declared or poll taken, shall be allowed to go out of the barrack or quarters in which he is stationed, unless for the purpose of mounting or relieving guard, or for giving his vote at such election; and that every soldier allowed to go out for any such purpose within the limits aforesaid shall return to his barrack or quarters with all convenient speed as soon as his guard shall have been relieved or vote tendered.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That when and so often as any election of any members to serve in the Commons House of Parliament shall be appointed to be made, the clerk of the Crown in chancery or other officer making out any new writ for such elections shall, with all convenient speed, after making out the same writ, give notice thereof to the secretary at war, or, in case there shall be no secretary at war, to the person officiating in his stead, who shall, at some convenient time before the day appointed for such election, give notice thereof in writing to the general officer commanding in each district of Great Britain, who shall thereupon give the necessary orders for enforcing the execution of this act in all places under his command.

It will be seen from the above that whenever an election for members of Parliament takes place the soldier must disappear from the scene. The people are sovereign on that day. During the hours of election the soldier must be within his barracks. That there may no mistake about this the Secretary of State is charged with the duty of making known through the war office that an election is to take place in order that the symbol of force may retire and the majesty of the people may reign supreme, at least for one day, when the right of suffrage is exercised in Great Britain.

Mr. HEWITT of New York, in introducing at the last session of Congress, the amendment to the law on which the Democrats in Congress now stand, after referring to the law of England above cited, said:

They are not in England willing to have the power of the army compounded even for a day with the machinery by which civil process is enforced. Yet we, in this country, have solemnly enacted that on an election day, "if it is necessary to keep the peace," the army of the United States may be marched to the polls. Such a provision is at war with every principle for which our ancestors contended, and which is embodied in the frame-work of our Government. Every hour that we allow it to main on the statute-book is treason to the great men who achieved liberty for us, who found this Government of ours after fighting for the right of representation, who imbedded this right into the Constitution, who jealously guarded it from the foundation of the Government until 1860, and whose spirits, if they could speak to us in this Hall, would entreat us to remember the sacrifices by which this liberty was secured, and not allow it to be imperiled by the insidious use of the military power. But all this has been better said by Mr. David Dudley Field, in an article of his, published in the Albany *Law Journal*, in September, 1877, upon this very subject. It was written after a very full conference in which I enjoyed the benefit of his instructions and advice. He sums up the whole matter in this language:

"The great maxims of free governments are the fruit, not of one generation or of one century, but of many generations and many centuries; they have been fought for and suffered for; they have been established and consecrated by blood and fire. If we would preserve them and profit by them, we must remember them, teach them, and stand by them. It is an accepted article of the political creed of every free country that the military is and must be subject to the civil power. Whoever teaches that any military officer, from the highest to the lowest, from the commander-in-chief to the Sergeant of a guard, can lawfully command his soldiers to enter any place or do any act which the law-making power of his country forbids, should be accounted, as he is in fact, the enemy at once of his country and his race."

This is one of the great issues on which the Democracy propose to go to the country. Another is the repeal of the test oath for jurors, which permits the packing of juries for special or political purposes. And the other is the repeal of the law for the unlimited appointment of Deputy Marshals to do partisan work at the polls. We never had a stronger or more righteous cause. It is ingrained with every principle of American liberty, an untarnished judiciary, and free and honest suffrage.

COMMENTING on the present purpose of the Radical leaders to precipitate a bloody shirt campaign on the country, just at the time when the people are anxious for peace and quietness, the New York *World* makes the following sugestions:

For General Garfield, as for American politicians in general, the country is always going through a Presidential election. But it is a great mistake such men make when they fail to reflect that what is true of them is not by any means true of the masses of the people. The masses of the people are not at all going through a Presidential election just now, and it is a bad time, therefore, to approach them with the rubadub proper only to a Presidential election. Swift and Arbuthnot in there wise discourse on "The Art of Political Lying," a discourse too little studied by American professors of that art, lay it down that "terrible objects should not be too frequently shown to the people lest they grow familiar." They admitted it to be "absolutely necessary that the people of England should be frightened with the French King and the Pretender once a year," but they recommended that when this had been done, "the bears should be chained up again until that time twelvemonth, the want of observing which necessary precept in bringing out the raw head and bloody bones upon every trifling occasion had produced great indifference in the vulgar of late years." What the French King and the Pretender were to the English Whigs of a century and a half ago, Jefferson Davis and the Confederate brigadiers are to the stalwarts of our own time, and the precept of the great satirists is as good a thing to be observed now as it was when they uttered it.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

NO TEST oaths to pack juries.

THE public debt was increased last month $892,724.

NO TROOPS at the polls on the whim of a partizan official.

IN the history of the government there is no instance of a President vetoing a repealing law.

UNDERNEATH the likeness of TILDEN and HENDRICKS on a badge, is marked —"BE SEATED, GENTLEMEN."

NO DEPUTY marshals, by the thousand, at five dollars a day, to act as window men at the polls, for the Republican party.

GARFIELD is not equitably paid. He only gets $5,000 a year for such speeches as he made on Saturday, while to carry through the DE GOLYER contract he got $10,000 for a few whispered words.

GARFIELD voted for a rider on the Postoffice Appropriation bill last session. It was JOHNNY ROACH'S subsidy. If the Democrats want his vote for the Army bill let them put a subsidy in it.

IF the Republicans required twelve thousand partisan Deputy Marshals in 1876 to make fraud a grand success, the probabilities are unless the law is repealed they will have fifty thousand in 1880.

THURMAN is reported ill, and TILDEN has got down to a whisper. With these two Presidential candidate off the track there would be fun among the dark horses, there being about one from each State and four from Ohio.

THE Liverpool Chamber of Commerce is agitating the remonetization of silver in England, and a deputation is to present the question to Lord BEACONSFIELD on Friday. England will yet come to the double standard.

THE Glasgow bank stockholders are going through the same sort of experience as the Nation Trust Company stockholders of this city. They are called in for about eleven thousand dollars on each share of stock the par value of which, we believe, was $250.

ENLISTING ex-convicts and repeaters as deputy marshals, and paying them five dollars a day for peddling Republican tickets and driving Democrats from the polls, is the only way to save our blessed country from r-e-v-o-l-u-t-i-o-n! Run up the bloody shirt; pull down the starry flag.

THE Philadelphia *North American* suggests an additional United States Senator for each million of population. This Republican organ forgets there is a New England that would howl for States rights, and forever oppose any amendment to the Constitution in that direction.

THE Senate has passed a bill appropriating $200,000 for a yellow fever disinfecting vessel, to be stationed at the gulf ports or wherever its presence may be necessary. The theory of the disinfecting vessel is to freeze out the germs of fever in infected vessels. It is a new application of an old idea.

UNDER the Federal Election law last November, the Republican Marshal at Philadelphia hired 800 ward bummers as Deputy Marshals, and paid out $35,000, to carry through HOYT and CAMERON and defeat RANDALL. They "paid particular attention," Marshal KERNS swore, to the Speaker's district.

JAMES P. BARR, the responsible editor of the Pittsburgh POST, and Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, after a long illness, is able to be out again.—*Phila. North American.*

Our amiable contemporary gets things a little mixed sometimes. The party referred to is not a candidate for any office, but is able to be out again after a short illness.

THERE seems to be a continuous demand on the part of our citizens for a portion of the six per cent. bonds recently issued. A few banks hold on as an investment, but at least nine hundred thousand have passed into private hands from the banks holding a large amount. There are now none for sale, and yet Philadelphia is not happy.

IT is interesting to read that the great point of the report made to the French Senate against the return of the legislative bodies to Paris, is an argument drawn from the example of the United States in placing its capital away from a great city, and as a result has enjoyed perfect security from mob interference with the National Legislature.

JEFF DAVIS' contribution to current political literature will make the Republicans very unhappy. He talks candidly, sensibly and moderately. The *Gazette* will return to the Okolona *Spread Eagle* as a repasentative of Southern opinion. It gets the foolishness it wants there, and is about the only trimming at hand for the bloody shirt.

THE young man of the Okolona (Miss.) *States*, who furnished the Radical newspapers with the article about "trampling the amendments in the mire," is from Ohio, and he bears the name of KERNAN. It is reported that he, failing to get a Consulship from HAYES by virtue of his stalwart record, got mad and went to furnishing "Southern sentiment" for the stalwarts.

SIMON CAMERON has been singed by a soiled dove, who has been practicing her black-mailing tricks for years, and who gobbled the eighty-year cherub. It is a disgraceful affair as it stands, but creates no excitement in Washington, where such things are common, and where there are more immoral men and unwholesome women in proportion to the population than any other city in the country,

WE notice the Democracy in several States are in motion and naming days for holding conventions. California is among the latest where the State Convention will be held on the 27th of May. We suggest to Mr. SPEER, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of this State, whether it would not be advisable to call the Committee and designate a time and place for holding a convention.

THE case is put in a nutshell by the *World:* When the Republicans controlled the Senate and the House and ANDREW JOHNSON showed himself to be a disobedient President with an eye to the Constitution, the stalwarts contended that Congress was the executive. Now that the Democrats control the Senate and the House and Mr. HAYES is in the White House, the stalwarts contend that the President is the Legislature.

THE *Graphic* finds out that it is the Republican party that is blundering this time, and it reminds the representatives of that party in Congress that:

Turning to GARFIELD, it thinks his speech would have been to the point had the President vetoed the bill, and it came before the House for passage; but, continues the *Graphic*—

Finally the *Graphic* sums up the situation by saying "the Republicans are going into hysterics over a technicality."

IF Judge KIRKPATICK'S Walks and Talks in Allegheny county turn to Castles in the Air, and fail to secure a renomination for his present position, then the Republican party don't believe in literary fellows, and are a most ungrateful set of stupids. If he does get the nomination, we have an interest in enquiring whether he is going to keep it up until the election, because if he does, we propose to put up a Democrat who can play that game and talk and walk the legs off him.

IN view of the past, it reads like the baldest sarcasm in the *Gazette* when it talks about the Democratic party succeeding by fraud. It is impossible to maintain composure in reading this many-sided organ, when it asserts the purity of the ballot-box and the honesty of elections can only be maintained through swarms of Deputy United States Marshals and Supervisors, while the Chief Marshal of Philadelphia, a leading Republican, states under oath: "*I think, as far as the United States Supervisors and Marshals are concerned, the city of Philadelphia can do without them very well.*"

THE Executive, Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill was reported to the House Tuesday, with provisions modifying the federal election law so as to do away with that part of Republican electioneering machinery known as the Deputy Marshals system. The bill also contains a section repealing the jurors test oath and regulating the method of drawing jurors for the United States Courts, so that it will be impossible for a Marshal of any party to "set up" a jury for any political or personal purpose. No more meritorious propositions have ever been submitted to Congress, and they are bound to become laws. They contain nothing to which a fair-minded citizen can object, but correct abuses of the most glaring and partizan character.

THE Republicans in Congress are crying r-e-v-o-l-u-t-i-o-n because the Democrats propose to withdraw from the President the power to post regular troops at any election precinct he or his marshals may think needs attention in the interest of a Republican majority. Their position would not be tolerated in monarchical England, as is shown by the following extract from an official "Manual of English Military Law," (edition of 1861) page 175:

SOLDIERS AT ELECTIONS.—In order that *the freedom of the election* of members to serve in Parliament may not be influenced by the military, it is enacted by the 10th and 11th Victoria, chapter 21, that on every day appointed for the nomination, or for taking the poll for the election, of a member to serve in Parliament, no soldier within two miles of the city, borough or place where the nomination or election is to be declared, or poll taken, shall be allowed to go out of the barracks or quarters in which he is stationed, unless for the purpose of mounting or relieving guard, or of giving his vote at such election; and that every soldier allowed to go out for any such purpose within the limits aforesaid, shall return to his barracks or quarters with all convenient speed as soon as his guard shall have been relieved or vote tendered.

The only way we can explain this last explosion of the Republicans is that they are going in for GRANT for a third term, and don't want ULYSSES I. to be embarrassed in the use of soldiers at elections after he once more gets into the White House. They intend to make a finality of his next election. After that the plan of NAPOLEON the Little will come into play.

COL. WM. H. PAINE, assistant engineer of the Brooklyn bridge, on being asked recently to give the strength of the bridge when completed for travel, said that when filled with cars, teams and passengers there would be a distributed strain of 30 pounds per square foot. The bridge was able to stand a strain of 89-100 ton to the lineal foot. It had been calculated that 7,200 teams could pass in an hour, at the rate of 200 feet in a minute; 80 cars could be allowed on the bridge at once, allowing six minutes for crossing; each car would hold 100 passengers. Thus 80,000 passengers could cross in an hour, besides those on foot The strain on the anchorage was about four times less than the margin of safety; that on the suspenders eight times less. The safe distributed load of the bridge was 1,311 tons. This it could carry safely, and it had a margin of safety of five; that is, when the bridge was filled to its full capacity, it was then able to carry a weight five times greater. The weight of the bridge itself was 5,976 tons.

REPUBLICANS nominated to federal offices and desiring to be confirmed will not feel under obligations to Senator Anthony. At the close of the session on Monday last the Republicans desired to go in executive session, and Mr. Anthony made a motion to that effect, but out of a desire to make a cheap reputation for wit prefaced it with the remark that "if the chairman of the various Democratic caucus and sub-caucus committees had no business to attend to or speeches to make he would move that the Senate go into executive session." To Anthony's disgust Kernan presently rose and quietly moved to adjourn, saying that while the Democrats were willing to help confirm good nominations they would not do so when the motion for an executive session was made with a breech of good manners The Republicans in some consternation got Mr. Anthony to ask to withdraw his remarks, but the motion to adjourn was carried. The next executive session will be moved without preliminary flourishes.

THE strikes in Great Britain are doing great damage to the interests of both labor and capital there. The Barnsley miners' lockout and the Preston weavers' strike have both been very disastrous to the operatives, who are already suffering extreme privations. At Preston there has been a strong tendency to riot, only suppressed by the active co-operation of police and military. An English paper states that "as one result of the strike in the wire-drawing trade, which has ended so disastrously for the men who were on a strike, twenty-six of the wire-drawers have sailed for America, where they have had engagements offered, and another batch is to sail in May. The American manufacturers are said to be anxious to secure as many English workmen as possible."

JEFF DAVIS TALKS.

His Views on the Rebellion, Loss of Slavery and the Negro as a Voter.

Some Important Respects on Which He has Changed his Mind.

The Boston *Herald* of Sunday last contains an interview with Jefferson Davis. After speaking of his experiences in Pierce's Cabinet and the Mexican war, Mr. Davis was led to express himself upon the late rebellion, saying:

HIS RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE WAR.

"It is generaly believed in the North that I am chiefly responsible for that great calamity. I was but one of a vast body of the South, and no more responsible than thousands of others. The war would have taken place without me inevitably as it did with me. It was one of those things which was sure to come in the progress of events, and in solving great problems of government upon this continent." He conceded expressly that the abolition of slavery would prove an ultimate good to the country; that it was a manifest advantage to the white race, for it would lend to the development of the South, and multiply her manufacturing and mechanical industries. From advantages of climate alone, the advantage of the South was more promising than that of any other section of the country, but the condition of the present generation of the black race was all the worse by the reason of the abolition of slavery.

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

Mr Davis doubts very much the wisdom of an attempt to educate the negro and utterly disbelieves in giving him the ballot. It was his opinion that wherever the negro race was found it must be as an inferior and servile race, and, in the long run, would give way to the superior race under any and all circumstances. Mr. Davis acknowledged, however, that he had changed his mind entirely upon one question, viz, that the great staples of the South—cotton and sugar—could be produced with greater economy and in greater abundance by paid labor than by the labor of slaves. This has already been demonstrated, and that fact alone goes far to prove the advantage which the abolition of slavery has been to the whites. Referring to the political status of the negro, Mr. Davis said the freedmen had naturally been misled by politicians, thinking that Northern men were their truest friends, but of late years they seemed to have reached the opposite conclusion, and in the long run it would be found that the negro, having little real self-dependence, would vote in accordance with the wishes and the sentiments of those who employed him. For this reason the negro vote would be a less important factor in the politics of the future than Northern men supposed. Referring to the oft-reiterated charges of coercion and bull-dozing of negro voters, he said that he had no doubt there were individual instances of cruelty and coercion on the part of lawless men in some sections, but he believed the prevailing sentiment among Southern men was one of greatest kindness and good will toward their former slaves.

GOOD ADVICE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Speaking of national affairs, he said he accepted the situation as decided by arbitrament of the sword, and that he was very hopeful of the future of the country. He did not believe there was any existing cause for sectional estrangement, or that there could be any hereafter. One of the results of the war already apparent was that the South was less dependent upon the North than heretofore; for, while she would supply great staples as before, her people had begun to produce a greater variety of crops for their own use than ever before, and they would eventually compete with other sections in manufactures and mechanical arts. In this connection, he remarked, that while the South was destitute of money and the value of real estate was greatly depressed, in a very short time the price of landed property would advance because of its intrinsic value in the production of staple articles of commerce. He remarked that the only disturbing elements to be discerned now were the efforts of extremists upon both sides to keep alive animosities and hatreds of the past. If Congress would pursue a moderate course, and attend to its legitimate duties of general legislation for the good of the whole country, all the great social and industrial questions which were now a source of so much contention would soon settle themselves, and the country would be at peace.

In conclusion he said: "You may assure your people that I have no unkindness in my heart to them or to any of the people of the North. I am not the devil they have painted me. I have neither horns nor hoofs, and if they knew me they would find I am very much like one of themselves."

The Christian Chinaman, Lo Chung of New York, who died from opium eating, had a respectable funeral at the expense of his country. They ordered silver nails and a silver plate for his coffin, and had five carriages and a fine hearse. The Chinese own two plots in Evergreen Cemetery.

REPUBLICAN PRECEDENTS

And How They are Coming Back to Trouble Their Tormentors.

The Case of Senator Stockton of N. J., as a Precedent for Kellogg's Expulsion.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

The Washington correspondence of the *Dispatch*, on March 31st, furnishes another example of Republican shortness of memory wherever recollection is inconvenient.

It coolly states, referring to the prospects of the Senate ousting W. P. Kellogg: "It is true such a thing has not been done," though it was tried at the last session in the case of Butler of S. C.

Will the *Dispatch* give its readers a truthful account of the ousting of Senator Stockton, after he had been decided to be entitled to his seat and had held it a year or more without objection.

The substance of the case is, that at the time of his election a resolution was passed by the New Jersey Legislature, in convention, that the candidate receiving a plurality of votes should be declared elected. The votes resulted in a plurality for Stockton, with a few votes for J. W. Wall, a peace Democrat, sufficient when added to the Republican vote to leave Stockton in a minority. The case was referred to a committee of the United States Senate, reported in his favor and he took his seat without objection. But afterwards the Republicans carried New Jersey, and they at once conceived scruples of the legality of Stockton's election and proceeded to elect a Republican to contest his seat. Senators Collamer and Foote, with some others, held that his claim could not be disturbed, but they got sick. Senator Morrill of Maine, paired with Senator Wright of New Jersey, and when he heard that the latter was sick he recalled his pair and hurried to Washington to have Stockton ousted by a majority of one before Senator Wright should recover sufficiently to attend. The whole conduct of the Republicans in the matter was dishonorable, but it has furnished a precedent for re-opening the question of a Senator's right to a seat, and they ought not to object to their own medicine. As no Democrat regards the Legislature that elected Kellogg as having any legal existence we are perfectly willing to be judged by the merits of the case. W. G. S.

A LEAF FROM HISTORY.

What Gov. Geary Thought of the Use of Troops at Elections.

The way he Resented Their Presence in 1868.

At the election in this State in 1872, Federal troops were brought into requisition in Philadelphia, to influence elections, and i our memory serves us, a company of marines from the navy yard, was marched around to various polling places. The Republican Governor, Geary, in his message to the Legislature commented on this species of military intimidation as follows:

The employment of the United States troops at elections without the consent of the local and State governments has recently received considerable attention and reprehension. It is regarded as an interference with the sovereign rights of the States, which was not contemplated by the founders of the General Government, and, if persisted in, must lead to results disastrous to peace and harmony. The practice is one so serious in its character and so injurious in its tendencies as to merit prompt consideration and decisive action, not only by the General Assembly but by Congress. One of the complaints of the colonists against the British King was the oppression growing out of the assumption of this power. They said, "He has kept among us in times of peace standing armies without the consent of our legislatures," and, what is especially pertinent to the case in point, "He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power." The alleged authority for the use of troops at our State elections is derived from the tenth section of an act of Congress approved May 31, 1870, entitled, "An act to enforce the rights of the citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes," which authorizes United States Marshals to call to their assistance "such portions of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

But it must be a forced construction of this law that will justify the presence of armed national forces at our places of election when no necessity exists therefor, and where their presence is calculated to provoke collision. With a good President the exercise of the power referred to might have no injurious results, but in the hands of a bad man, governed by personal ambition, it might prove exceedingly calamitous. Unconsciously a good President might be induced to employ it wrongfully, a bad one would be almost certain to use it for his own advancement. Under any circumstances, in my opinion, it is unsafe and antagonistic to the principles that should govern our Republican institutions. At the last October election United States troops were stationed in Philadelphia for the avowed purpose of enforcing the election laws. This was done without the consent or even the knowledge of the civil authorities of either the city or the State and without any expressed desire on the part of the citizens, and as far as can be ascertained, without existing necessity. From a conscientous conviction of its importance I have called your attention to this subject. A neglect to have done so might have been construed as an indorsement of a measure that meets my unqualified disapproval. The civil authorities of Pennsylvania have always been and are still competent to protect its citizens in the exercise of their elective franchise, and the proper and only time for United States military forces to intervene will be when the power of the Commonwealth is exhausted and their aid is lawfully required.

Christianizing Chinamen.

[San. Francisco Post.]

It may be instructive to those who imagine that Christianity can conquer Buddhists among the Chinese here to be informed of some of the results of such a delusion. The building in which the First Congregational Church held its meetings is now a Chinese Joss-house. The old colored Methodist Church building is in possession of the Chinese. The Second Congregational Church was compelled to change its location through being surrounded by the Chinese. The famous old Unitarian Church, in which the inspired utterances of Starr King used to resound, had to succumb to the encroachments of the Chinese, and it is only a question of time when the First Presbyterian Church will become a Chinese temple, as it cannot exist as a Christian church, owing to the surroundings of the Chinese.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

An Exciting Political Debate in the House.

Able Replies Made to Garfield's Late Effusions.

Republicans Discomfitted, Frequently Interrupting the Speakers.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ATKINS (Tenn.) reported the Legislative Appropriation bill. It appropriates between $15,000,000 and $16,000,000. The bill contains provisions repealing the last clause of section 800 of the Revised Statutes, (which applies to Pennsylvania) and sections 801, 829 and 821 of the Revised Statutes, and providing that all jurors (grand and petit) shall be publicly drawn from a box containing the names of not less than 300 persons possessing the necessary qualifications, which names shall have been placed therein by the Clerk of Court, and a Commissioner to be appointed by a Judge, the Commissioner to be a citizen residing in the district, and a well known member of the principal party opposing that to which the clerk belongs. It also repeals sections 2,016, 2,018 and 2,020, and all of the succeeding sections down to and including 2,027, and also section 5,522.

It also strikes out of section 2,019 the words "For the purpose of engaging in the work of canvassing ballots," and strikes out of section 2,028 the words "or Deputy Marshal" and the words "city, town, county, parish." It also repeals section 2,031, except such part of it as relates to the pay of Supervisors of Elections. It repeals all other sections and laws authorizing the appointment of Chief Supervisors of Elections over special or Deputy Marshals of Elections.

THE ARMY BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill.

Mr. BELFORD said: "Having captured both houses of Congress, it is proposed to complete your conquest and to force Tilden into the White House in 1880 by tacking him on to an appropriation bill. To accomplish this object, the army, like the Indian is to be placed on a reservation.

Mr. MULDROW made a speech in reply to Garfield's speech of Saturday as to the seriousness of the crisis. He thought that the underlying question would be regarded by the people as still more serious, and that it was the right of a citizen to cast his ballot unarmed and unintimidated. He quoted against Mr. Garfield and the Republican party precedent set by that party in Congress in placing on the Army Appropriation bill of 1868 provisions which President Johnson in signing the bill had protested against, and also a precedent by the same party in placing on the Sundry Civil bill of 1872 one of the measures which it was now proposed to repeal. If, after the Democratic majority in both houses had exercised its constitutional right, the President took the responsibility of stopping supplies for the Government, the responsibility would be on the President and not on Congress. He hoped the President would not attempt to coerce Congress. He hoped that in republican America, the spectacle would not be presented of the highest officer of the land putting himself between the operation of the Government and the people.

Mr. CHALMERS, referring to Garfield's speech, said: The remarks made by that gentleman had shown that he had forgotten the history of the laws which it was proposed to repeal. In the last Congress he had admitted that his party had enacted these laws, and was willing to have them mustered out of service. In 1877 the Democratic party had wanted the suspension of military domination, and they had asked for it in the very same language which was now on the Appropriation bill. He deprecated the attempt to blacken the names of Senator Powell and Reverdy Johnson by saying that they had been advocates of using the army to keep the peace at the polls.

In reference to Garfield's statement that Southern Democrats of 1861 threatened "to shoot the Union to death," he declared that they had made no such threat. The South had claimed the right of peaceful secession and had attempted peacefully to secede. The South had not only made no threat "to shoot the Union to death," but it had said what Abraham had said to Lot, "Let there be no strife between us." If you go to the North we will go to the South. It was the North that said "you shall not go." You sent grand armies after us. You not only threatened to shoot but you shot us to death with the battle cry of "The Constitution as it is and the Union as it was. "You rallied the whole North, without regard to party, in defense of the old flag.

Mr. PRICE—Where was the first gun fired? (Applause on the floor and in the galleries.)

Mr. CHALMERS—The first gun was fired near Harper's Ferry. Southern blood was shed on Southern soil. (Loud applause on the Democratic side and in the galleries.)

The CHAIRMAN gave notice that if such demonstrations were repeated he would order the galleries cleared.

Mr. PRICE—The gentleman must know that John Brown and his sixteen men were not fighting to destroy the Union, and that the first gun fired against the Union was at Sumpter.

Mr. CHALMERS went on to say that if the proposed legislation was revolution, then the Republican party had accomplished revolution after revolution. One of the most iniquitous acts of usurpation ever perpetrated by the Republican party to violate the constitutional right of the President was in the act which President Johnson protested against.

Mr. HAWLEY asked Mr. Chalmers whether he was not aware that the Republicans had then more than two-thirds majority in Congress and could pass the bill over the President's veto.

Mr. CHALMERS admitted that was so.

Mr. BELFORD—You say that the Republican party has been repudiated.

Mr. CHALMERS—I do, and thank God it is true. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. BELFORD—In the last House you had seventy majority and to-day you have but one.

Mr. CHALMERS proceeded with his speech, and asserted that on this question the Republican party was standing on mere punctillio, with a chip on its shoulder, while the Democratic party was standing on one of the vital principles of liberty. If, said he, this Government must die and die in the hands of such a precedent, then the Democratic party can look in the face of the dying Goddess of Liberty and say, "Shake not thy gory locks at me; thou canst not say I did it." (Applause on the Democratic side and jeering on the Republican side.) To this complexion has it come at last that the majority must go like supplicants on the bended knee and pray to their most worshipful highness of the minority to redress grievances, or that this Government must die. What was meant by the threat of the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield). That gentleman knew that his party is powerless in this House and in the Senate. What then does this threat mean? Before him, when he made it, sat the Secretary of State. Behind him sat the General of the Army. We know that the army and President are the only instruments by which the Republican party can carry out its threat.

If it was not mere bravade, not a mere galvanic shock intended to stir up the spinal column of the President, it was intended as a threat to the American people that if we dared to redress a most grievous wrong by putting its repeal on an appropriation bill, it would be denounced as revolutionary, and that the President, with the army and navy at his back, would put down that revolution. The name of revolution has no terrors for us. (Sneering demonstrations on the Republican side.) We learned to love it in our childhood. It brings back to us that good struggle for freedom when our revolutionary ancestors left their footprints stamped in blood, in the snow of Valley Forge. I may take heart whenever the hour of spirit shall come on us. Military despots now threaten us on every side. Troops have been assembled at the polls of the free people at elections. Troops have been assembled at the Federal Capital to intimidate the House of Representatives in counting the electoral vote. The battle cry of 1880 has been already started. A government of law not to be administered by the Judiciary, but with an army strong to enforce it. Whenever it comes to a question between freedom and despotism, the Democratic party will be found standing where our ancestors stood in 1776.

Mr. CONGER—I desire to ask the gentleman from Mississippi whether the second revolution of 1861 had any terrors for him.

Mr. CHALMERS—The distinguished gentleman is exceedingly witty. History tells us that English Kings were in the habit of keeping jesters at court with fool's cap and bells. It seems that a Republican Congress has supplied itself in the same way. (Laughter.) But instead of fool's caps and gingling bells (which might perhaps suit very well,) it has dressed its jester in swallow tails. (Laughter on the Democratic side.)

Mr. CONGER—I asked the heroic gentleman from Mississippi, a plain, civil, simple question and instead of answering it he pumps upon his music box and makes a face to the country and to the House. (Counter demonstrations on the Republican side, members clapping their hands and indulging in loud laughter for some time.)

Mr. CHALMERS—The gentleman is mistaken. I shall certainly not undertake to play a game which any monkey can beat me. (Laughter on the Democratic side.)

ABLE ARGUMENT OF MR. HURD.

Mr. HURD said: If anything had been settled by the legislation of the last quarter of a century it was general legislation itself might be attached to appropriation bills, and certainly no one would dispute the proposition that measures in regard to economy and bearing on revenue were required to be originated in the House. The House was right in insisting that these objectionable measures should be repealed. The House was right, first, because these provisions of law were unconstitutional. They interfered with the right of suffrage and with State laws. The second section of the Constitution declared that the House should be composed of members chosen by the people of the several States, and that electors should have qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. It was therefore the most numerous branch of the State Legislature that determined qualifications of electors and not the Constitution of the United States. There was no such thing as the right of suffrage for a citizen of the United States. The right of suffrage was possessed and enjoyed under the laws of States expressly recognized by the fundamental law of the land. On what theory did the Government send troops to the polls at State elections. Only on the theory that the right of suffrage was a right guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and that it was the business of Congress to protect that right. He had shown, however by express phraseology of the Constitution, and by the decision of Court that no such right did exist under the constitution, and, therefore, the consequence was inevitable and irresistible; that any legislation on the subject was unconstitutional. He alluded to the fact that the measures which it proposed to repeal were from their very nature dangerous and destructive to civil liberty, and said all history is full of warning on this subject. No Republic has ever gone into its grave save through military interference. Shall we escape the force and application of a universal rule. Is power less sweet or right more sacred; is liberty more secure, that we can dare, without harm, to tamper with a danger that has wrought ruin everywhere before. From lands where republics have perished, where monarchies have been erected on their ruins, from lands where the contest for liberty is going on, all over the world, from lands where the shadow of despotism overruns every household, and compels people to seek shelter in foreign lands, helpless to free himself at home, there come the solemn notes of warning against military interference from the presence of troops at the polls. To control elections by troops is a single step, and in that step free elections fall, and free elections are the originals of the power of free government. Troops at the polls mean intimidation of voters. They mean the substitution of the bayonet for the ballot.

I was astounded, and regretted to hear from the other side arguments in favor of the use of the army, but my regret was lost in joy when I recollect that the party of the army has not any power in this Congress. (Applause on the Democratic side.) It has been said that it means revolution for us to pass these bills as we propose. From the beginning of the Government, has not the House originated appropriation bills? Has it not been competent to pass a bill repealing a law on the statute books? The only question is whether we can make a repeal on an appropriation bill. Is it revolution to pass an appropriation bill, revolution to repeal an objectionable statute? No.

In the exercise of inherent constitutional power, the House does all this. If there be revolution, it is in the suggestion which has come from the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield). If there be revolution, it is in the suggestions which have come from others of distinguished leaders of the Republican party in this House. It is revolution against every theory of the Constitution, to the overthrowal absolutely of that instrument, for a member of this House, be he an intimate friend of the President or not, to threaten the House with a veto from the President if you dare do right. (Applause on the Democratic side.) I do not believe that the majority of this House will be intimidated from its duty by the threat of a Presidential veto much less the threat of a President whose title to office is so doubtful and whose tenure of office is yet so uncertain. (Applause on the Democratic side followed by derisive laughter on the Republican side and cries of "Explain.")

Mr. HURD concluded: if the power of withholding supplies shall be exercised, then, never in all the contests for liberty in English history, never in all the victories which have made that little stormy island the centre of civilization in the world; never in all the struggle for rights of man was the power of withholding supplies exercised more wisely than it will be when we exercise it to preserve the freedom of election, to subordinate in time of peace military power to civil authority, and to preserve, pure and uncontaminated, the sources of free government.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Various bills were introduced, among them one by Mr. HARRIS providing for a treaty with Mexico.

Mr. HOAR'S resolution, condemning as unconstitutional and revolutionary, the Democratic program of legislation, was laid on the table. Yeas, 35; nays, 20, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bailey, Bayard, Butler, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Davis (W. Va.), Farley, Garland, Gordon, Groome, Harris, Hereford, Hill (Ga.), Houston, Johnston, Jones, Kernan, Lamar, McDonald, McPherson, Maxey, Morgan, Pendleton, Ransom, Saulsbury, Slater, Thurman, Vest, Voorhees, Walker, Wallace, Whyte, Williams and Withers—35.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Blaine, Cameron (Pa.), Cameron (Wis.), Chandler, Dawes, Edmunds, Ferry, Hamlin, Hill (Col.), Hoar, Kellogg, Logan, McMillan, Morrell, Paddock, Platt, Rollins, Teller and Windom—20.

Mr. BLAINE said that at a future time the Republicans would ask for a direct vote on the resolution.

Mr. SAULSBURY made a report against the admission of Mr. Bell as Senator from New Hampshire on the appointment of the Governor. It will come up for consideration to-morrow.

Mr. HOAR presented the views of the minority of the committee in favor of admitting Bell, signed by himself and Messrs. Cameron (Wis.) and Ingalls.

The Senate then went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

An effort was made by Mr. Sparks to fix a time for closing the debate on the Army Appropriation bill. Suggestions were made to have a night session, to restrict speeches to fifteen minutes each, and to close the debate to-morrow. Objection was made to all the propositions, Mr. Conger stating a number of gentlemen on both sides, who have given notice of their desire to speak may have prepared speeches, and would not like to be restricted to fifteen minutes, and also that but few members would be present at the night session. On both sides it was declared there was no desire to shut off debate, and the Speaker gave it as his experience that unlimited debate was the shortest debate.

The motion of Mr. STEPHENS that a vote be taken at 2 o'clock Saturday, was voted down.

Finally, on motion of Mr. DUNNELL of Minnesota, all general debate was ordered at 3 o'clock Friday, leaving five minutes for debate still open.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole.

Debate was opened by Mr. WILLIAMS (Wis.) who stated that two things were absolutely indispensable—purity of the ballot box and peace at the polls. If it required all the power of the State and the general Government, that power should be exercised, whether it be put forth under National or under State jurisdiction. He had heard much talk about "bayonet government," but he knew of no government which did not rest ultimately on the bayonet. Whoever talked about government without that final ultimate result in case of resistance to civil law talked about utopia.

Mr. TOWNSHEND, (Ill.) spoke on the Democratic side. He did not know by what authority Mr. Garfield spoke when he intimated these bills would not receive the sanction of the President, but if the prophecy was to be verified, there was no man so blind or prejudiced as to know that their failure was due to the President. If the Government was to be starved, the responsibility for that was not to be laid at the door of the Democratic party. In answer to the charge it is revolutionary for the Democratic majority in Congress to place amendments on appropriation bills in regard to election laws, Mr. Townshend cited the history of such legislation in Congress as enacted by the Republican party, and said that if it was revolutionary, then that party was responsible for a precedent. Legislation of similar character was imposed on the Army Appropriation bill in 1867, by the Republican House which eventuated in extra session, (the Republican Congress of 1867, inserted legislation in the army bill, stripping President Johnson of his power as commander-in-chief of the army,) and in 1872, under the leadership of Garfield in the House, one of the provisions in regard to supervisors of elections was inserted in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Garfield, in 1872, denounced the Democratic minority for opposing the will of the Republican majority in securing such legislation, then denouncing their act as revolutionary as he now denounces their course as revolutionary in enacting such legislation against the will of the minority. The first expression of the people upon the issue before Congress was given in Chicago yesterday by the election of a Democratic mayor and other officers for the first time in twenty years. He (Townshend) regarded the issue solely as one of free elections and impartial juries.

Mr. CALKINS took the position that in every case where a State refused, or failed, or neglected to protect a citizen, it was the right of that citizen to call on the Government for protection. He did not know what the President would do in regard to the bill. Nobody knew, for if there was anything the President was celebrated for it was for keeping his own counsel. No man could find out what he was going to do. But this he did know, if the bills were vetoed, the country would find out in a short time that if contraction had taken place before, it would be multiplied by reason of the stoppage of supplies because money would continue to flow into the Treasury, and none could be paid out.

Mr. HERBERT said he was not surprised that gentlemen on the other side attempted to make this sectional issue. They ran away from the point flaunting the red flag, hoping that the Democratic party would follow like mad bulls, but they would not do it, but held to the plain question, "Shall United States troops be used at the polls?" He reminded his Republican friends that, much as they might regret it, the war was over and secession was dead.

Mr. PHISTER spoke in favor of the proposed repeal. The Democrats were willing to meet their opponents on that issue. The contest on one side would be for fair and free elections; on the other for elections controlled by the bayonet.

Mr. BUCKNER spoke in the same vein and denied that it was revolutionary for the Democrats to repeal the laws by the same method in which they had been enacted. The charge made by the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) that the Democracy was about to re-enact the scenes of 1861, he characterized as political claptrap. He deprecated the attempt which the gentleman from Ohio had made to coerce the President into a veto.

Mr. WHITE (Pa.) denied that his side of the House was in favor of force at the polls. It only desired that a citizen should be protected in his right to cast his ballot. He quoted Abraham Lincoln as stating the necessity occasionally of United States troops being present at the polls. The gentlemen who had spoken yesterday had seen fit to charge the Republican party with usurpation and despotism. He denied the parliamentary propriety of gentlemen indulging in such recrimination. He pointed with pride to the glorious achievements of the Republican party in the past, and concluded by saying he felt himself bound to resist, in every constitutional way, the proposed legislation.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

Not Deserving of Pity.

Beggared spendthrifts, to whom money has no exchange value but pleasure.

Persons who will persist in dying by inches with dispepsia and liver diseases, when Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets are unfailing remedies for these maladies.

Parents who spare the rod and ruin the child. Fast young men and women are generally spoiled children to begin with.

People who suffer from catarrh, when Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is a safe, reliable, and well-tested remedy for this loathsome disease.

People who marry for money, and find too late that the golden glitter is all moonshine.

Women who suffer death every day of their lives, when Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will effectually remove those painful weaknesses and impart a healthful tone and strength to the whole system.

People who live beyond their means and find that style and pride, like everything else in this world, unless placed upon a secure foundation, are subject to the law of gravitation.

Invalids who do more for fostering disease, by living and sleeping in the low unventilated rooms of the ordinary house, than the best medicines can accomplish toward recovery, when at a moderate expense they can secure all the hygienic and sanitary advantages of the Invalids' Hotel at Buffalo, N. Y. Every physician knows how much recovery depends upon good nursing and the hygienic conditions of the sick room. Chronic diseases are especially subject to those conditions.

SPRING ELECTIONS.

Democratic Victory in Chicago the First in 20 Years.

The Entire City Ticket Elected in the Face of the Strongest Opposition.

The Democrats Also Sweep St. Louis and Little Rock,

Showing Conclusively that a "New and Dangerous Rebellion" Has Broken Out.

CHICAGO, April 2.—The great Democratic victory achieved in Chicago is a surprise to even the Democrats themselves, who had hardly dared to hope for so complete an overthrow of the power that has so long dominated in municipal politics. The victory is all the more brilliant and valuable from the fact that it was secured in the face of the strongest opposition that the Republicans could bring to bear.

The election of the entire Democratic city ticket by about five thousand majority, against so strong a ticket as that which the Republicans put up, means conclusively that Chicago is a Democratic city. Carter H. Harrison, the Democratic nominee for Mayor, was no stronger in his party than H. M. Wright, his Republican opponent, was in his own party.

The other men on the ticket are about equal in point of individual party strength, with the odds, if any thing, in favor of the Republicans. So that, when it is also considered that the successful party had no hold upon the city patronage to assist them in the election, the conduct and management of which were actively in the hands of the Republicans, the result proves, if it proves any thing, that Chicago has been converted from Republicanism to Democracy.

The total vote polled in the city was 57,137, of which Harrison, Democrat, received 25,264; Wright, Republican, 20,358; Schmidt, Socialist, 11,515; Harrison's plurality for Mayor, 4,906. The plurality of Zipp, Democrat, for City Treasurer is 5,127; Grinnell, Democrat, for City Attorney, 2,113; Howard, Democrat, for City Clerk, 2,249. Schmidt ran about two thousand ahead of his ticket. The usual Socialist vote is about 7,000, which would indicate that some 5,000 Republicans voted for Schmidt. The Council stands as follows: Democrats, 17; Republicans, 14; Socialists, 4; Independent Democrats, 1. The new members elected are classed as follows: Republicans, 7; Democrats, 8; Socialists, 3.

ST. LOUIS DOES NOBLY.

ST. LOUIS, April 2.—Complete returns show the Democrats elected all their Councilmen yesterday, which gives them one majority in Council. The Democrats also have elected the House delegates by a small majority over all. The Anti-Charter party, composed of Socialists and Greenbackers, polled about 5,000 votes, and elected at least one member of the House of Delegates.

DEMOCRATS MAKE A CLEAN SWEEP IN LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 2.—Complete returns of the city election show a clean sweep by the Democrats of every city officer and all the Aldermen but one. Walsh in the First ward is the only Greenbacker elected.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 2.—The whole Republican State ticket was elected by a larger majority than last year.

Van Zandt, Republican, for Governor, 9,699; Segar, Democrat, 5,367; Hill, Greenback and scattering, 377; majority, 3,865. Last year Van Zandt's majority was 3,237. The majority for Howard, Lieutenant Governor, was 4,264. The General Assembly comprises, in the Senate, 28 Republicans, 8 Democrats, 2 no choice; in the House, 52 Republicans, 15 Democats, 4 no choice.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., April 2.—Returns from the interior of the State indicate that Cole, Republican, has been elected to the Supreme Court by 10,000 to 12,000 majority.

PURIFYING THE BALLOT.

Specimens of the Operations of Deputy Marshals in Philadelphia.

Ward Rowdies and Bummers Clubbing Honest Voters.

[Washington Post of Tuesday.]

Senator Wallace's committee exposed more Radical election frauds in Philadelphia in three days than Teller and his assistants could discover in the South during a search of three weeks. The inquiry in Philadelphia was confined to the operation of Deputy Marshals at the polls last November, the character of the men employed and how they used their authority. Marshal Kerns has furnished a list of the 773 deputies employed by him, together with the precinct or division where each one served. Fifty-two witnesses were examined, and had the sub-committee not been limited in time, the exposure of Radical frauds, outrages and intimidation could have been continued for days longer. It was proven that a Deputy was appointed for every election division, which, by law, consists of 250 voters. There were, besides these, 1,200 policemen on duty, all Republicans. The policemen were distributed at the polls, and especially at divisions known to be Democratic, where as many as five uniformed officers were placed. Fully two-thirds of the election divisions were under the entire control of the Republicans. The testimony established that the deputies were selected mainly because of their ability to work for the Republican ticket, and also that, as a general thing, they were the worst characters Philadelphia could boast. Briefly summarized, the proof was as follows:

THE FELLOWS DYING FOR AN HONEST VOTE.

Charles Oliphant, Marshal Second division Twentieth ward—Drunk on election day and insulting voters; seized Mr. Hackenberg without cause.

Charles Herr, Marshal Second division Twenty-ninth ward—Character and reputation bad; had been arrested for crime; on election day he arrested a voter who was released by Judge Hare and voted. Herr wore a badge and solicited votes as a Republican.

Arthur Vance, marshal Eighth division, Fifth ward—Arrested Hutchinson, a voter, without cause. Vance was a notorious Republican worker.

John Homeyard, marshal Sixth division, Sixth ward—Drunk and arrested voters without cause; drew a club on a Democrat for challenging a negro repeater; the police blocked up the poll, acted in concert with Homeyard and brought voters to polls; Homeyard vouched for Republican voters and distributed Republican tickets; Shriver, a United States revenue officer, kept Republican window book.

J. R. Desano, marshal First division, Fifth ward—Drunk all day; too drunk to arrest any one. There were five policemen at these polls; Desano never voted in that division before that day.

James Brown, marshal Fourteenth division, Fourth ward—Record of his conviction in 1872, for voting illegally, produced; proof was made that he voted twice on the same day.

William Augustus, Fourth division, Eighth ward—Acted as marshal, assuming authority as such, but was not on the list; a Republican worker.

Joseph Hilferty, marshal Twenty-first division, Second ward—Held the Republican window-book all day and electioneered; threatened to arrest the Democratic United States supervisor for procuring bail for a legal voter who had been arrested.

William McGowan, marshal Twenty-third division, Second ward—A policeman blocked up the voting window, and a Democratic United States supervisor ordered him away, when McGowan and the policeman seized him and locked him up in the station house, on a charge of interfering with officers. The case was never tried; McGowan is employed in the gas office and paid by the city.

Charles N. Miller, detective, testified that in Seventeenth division, of Nineteenth ward a gang of repeaters were brought to the polls by a letter-carrier; he had one of the gang arrested.

Philip Madden, marshal Fourth ward—One of the most dangerous men in the city; has been in prison twice, once for highway robbery and the second time for shooting a colored boy.

Francis McNamee, Marshal Eighth ward—Had been arrested for five different robberies.

Andrew Lenoir, Marshal First ward—A warrant has been issued for him for larceny.

Daniel Redding, Marshal First ward—A bad and dangerous man; had been tried for murder.

Henry Pitts, Marshal Seventh ward—A colored man who keeps a gambling house and been arrested twice; distributed Republican tickets and vouched for voters.

R. S. Stringfield, Marshal Fifteenth ward—Had been tried for shooting a man; character very bad.

Michael Slavin, Marshal Fifth ward—A thief and notorious repeater; had been arrested for subornation of perjury, but never tried.

William Glenn, Marshal Nineteenth ward—Superintendent of Norris square, and paid by the city for his duties.

Enoch Baker, Marshal Second division, Third ward—Arrested John Carroll, a legal voter, without cause and locked him up; Carroll was discharged after a hearing.

J. Roberts, Marshal Sixteenth division, Third ward—Arrested John Johnson, a legal voter, and locked him up all night; case never tried; Roberts electioneered for the Republican ticket; was a clerk in the gas office and paid by the city; there were also twelve to fourteen policemen at that poll all day and they blocked up the poll.

Andrew Jackson, Marshal Twenty-second division, Thirtieth ward—Employed in the gas works under the city. Ackerman, Republican judge of elections, acted as United States Supervisor and Judge, and refused to vacate the place of judge after written orders by Marshal Kerns and Judge Elcock. Jackson arrested Feeny, who had been legally appointed judge, and took him away from the polls. Did not return to get possession until 2 P. M.

C. A. Pinnexson, Marshal Thirtieth ward—Aided in arresting Feeny.

C——Trylor, Marshal Fifteenth division, Third ward——Arrested Sweeny for illegal voting and locked him up; charge was found to be false and he was released, and voted.

James Calligan, Marshal Eighth division, Sixth ward—so drunk in the afternoon he could not walk; seized a qualified voter by the collar and staggered with him against the wall; policeman brought a repeater to the polls, who was arrested, as was the policeman.

Henry Scott, Marshal Second division Seventh ward—A man of bad repute; colored; keeps a low drinking house; electioneered and gave out tickets and tax receipts; was inside at the counting of the vote, and took tickets out of the box; only five votes came out for the Democratic candidate for Congress; Democratic overseer contested this, and Scott allowed seventeen to be counted for him.

Thomas Donlan, Marshal Seventh division, Sixth ward—An habitual drunkard, and a graduate of the House of Correction for this; was drunk all day.

William D. Barth, Marshal, same place—Blocked up the voting window and would not allow legal voters to come to it; there were two United States Marshals and six policemen at this poll.

John Archer, Marshal Twenty-Seventh division. Nineteenth ward—Acted as United States Supervisor; was on both lists and paid as both officers; when a Marshal wanted during the day to arrest a Republican repeater he did not make known that he was a Deputy Marshal; had no badge; heavy Republican division; no policemen there.

Joseph T. Fuller, Marshal Sixth division, Twenty-third ward—A guard in the House of Correction, and paid by the city.

William Springfield, marshal Thirty-second division, Twenty-fourth ward—Arrested a legal voter and took him to the magistrate's where he was discharged. Springfield was discharged from employment the day before for stealing.

Charles Male, marshal Seventh division, Eleventh ward—Keeps a house of prostitution.

Abraham Hoffman, marshal Eleventh ward—Arrested for larceny; a thief.

William Eckenbrim, marshal Eleventh ward—Arrested for larceny; bill ignored.

David Beckman, marshal Thirty-second division, Nineteenth ward—Held the Republican window-book and electioneered; threatened to put the Democratic United States supervisor out of the room for challenging a voter; the vote was rejected, and the voter did not return.

William B. Ahern, marshal Ninth division, Twelfth ward—Employed in the United States revenue office.

——Fleming, marshal Sixth division, Eighteenth ward—Distributed Republican tickets and challenged voters. A legal vote was rejected on his challenge; intimidated many Democratic voters.

William Boehm, marshal Eighteenth division, Twenty-ninth ward—Plug inspector, and paid by the city; electioneered and distributed Republican tickets.

Charles Prendeville, marshal Seventeenth division, Fifth ward—Arrested a legal voter; case never tried. Electioneered for Republicans all day.

This was the record of a two days' investigation at Philadelphia.

THE PREVAILING CRIME.

A Little Girl Shockingly Outraged at Williamsport.

WILLIAMSPORT, PENN., March 31.—The citizens of this place are highly excited over a brutal outrage committed Saturday night on the person of a little girl named Arthur Henninger, aged eight years, daughter of respectable parents. She was sent on an errand by her parents, and when on Third street, near the court house, was suddenly seized by a man and carried into an alley, and from thence to the river bank. She was told if she made a noise she would be killed. Notwithstanding this threat when the brute violently outraged the little one, she tried to scream, but was prevented by him putting his hand over her mouth and threatening to throw her into the river.

She then lost consciousness, and remembered nothing more until about three hours afterward, when she became conscious, and made her way home. Medical aid was summoned, who pronounced the child in a serious condition, with the chances against her recovery. The police authorities were notified, and this morning arrested a man named Paul, who absolutely denied any knowledge of the affair, and showed that he was in a neighboring beer saloon when the affair occurred. He was released, and left town at once. From additional information received to-day it was shown that Paul was in the neighborhood, and he will be rearrested when found. Threats of lynching are freely made, and will be carried into effect if the perpetrator can be found.

"Lies! Big Lies!"

Not so fast my friend; if you would see the strong, healthy, blooming men, women and children that have been raised from beds of sickness, suffering and almost death, by the use of Hop Bitters, you would say, "Truth, glorious truth." See "Proverbs" in another column.

ap6:2w

WASHINGTON.

Session of Democratic Senators in Caucus.

Changes in Senate Employes to be Made Gradually—No Action on General Legislation.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—Democratic Senators in caucus ratified the report of the committee recently appointed to designate employes of the Senate for retention. It was agreed the Senate should permanently retain Capt. Isaac Bassett, Assistant Doorkeeper, and the venerable William John, well known as keeper of the main door of the Senate Chamber (both of whom have been in service in the Senate forty years or more), and also Amzi Smith, Superintendent of the document room, together with two of the Acting Assistant Doorkeepers, who are crippled Union soldiers. It was also agreed that changes in the force of clerical employes shall be made gradually during the present month in such a manner as to avoid inconvenience as much as possible.

It was suggested in the caucus that several of the most experienced clerks should be included in the list of employes expressly designated for retention, but after some discussion the majority decided the Secretary of the Senate should exercise his own judgment and discretion concerning the personnel of his office, and a similar decision was made by the caucus in regard to the propositions to add to the list the names of certain especially useful and faithful members of the force of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

No action was taken on the question of permitting general legislation during the present session, but the sentiment appeared to be strongly in favor of restricting legislative business to the passage of Appropriation bills.

PROTECTING THE JUDICIARY.

Senator Whyte of Maryland, deserves especial credit for taking the initiative in practical measures to protect the independence of State tribunals against the despotic designs of Bond, Rives and other Federal Judges. His bill, which was introduced, provides that no prosecution for any crime or misdemeanor, charged to have been committed against the laws of any State, pending in any State Court shall be removed to any Federal Court. It is provided, however, that a final judgment in the highest court of a State may be re-examined in the Supreme Court of the United States, upon a writ of error, as fully as is now allowed by law. Section 2 repeals the laws enacted by the Republican party contrary to the principle of this bill, and Section 3 provides that causes of this nature which have been transferred to the Federal courts shall be forthwith remanded to the State courts. This, and the preceding bill of Senator Whyte, constitute a most important part of the great struggle now being made against Radical tyranny by packed juries and corrupt partisan judges. The action of Democratic Congressmen on these bills will test their fidelity to their oaths and the principles of the party. It is apparent to all close observers that the administration and the Radical leaders will hereafter rely for success not so much on the use of the army as on Supervisors, Deputy Marshals, packed courts and juries, and the utter subversion of State tribunals to Radical judges. If they are allowed to go on as they have begun, the contest of 1880 is virtually decided in their favor.

SENATORIAL CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed Andrew D. White of New York, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Germany; Cornelius A. Logan of Illinois, Minister Resident to Central American States; Jacob H. Stewart of St. Paul, Surveyor General for the District of Minnesota; A. B. Norton, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Texas; Jefferson P. Kidder, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota.

D. T. CORBIN PROVIDED FOR.

The President nominated David T. Corbin of South Carolina, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah; Thos. S. Wadsworth of Illinois, Receiver of Public Moneys at La Messilla, New Mexico; Marshall R. Gittings, Postmaster at Carrollton, Missouri.

GREENBACKERS DISSATISFIED.

The adjournment of the House over today was carried for the purpose of preventing the introduction of the batch of crude financial schemes which the Greenbackers have in hand to be launched during the morning hour of Monday, that being the only time when they can have an opportunity of getting them in. The Greenbackers say they will have revenge for this. They calculate that the Democrats will not be able to command a quorum any more during this session, and they say that if they are not allowed the chance to put in their bills they will act with the Republicans in refusing to vote on Democratic measures, and thus bring everything to a standstill. Some of the leading Republicans say, however, that while they intend to fight the political measures of the Democrats with all the energy they are capable of exerting, they are not satisfied that it will be the proper thing to resort to filibustering in order to break up a quorum. If the views of these should prevail the Greenbackers will have no change to attempt to drive bargains with the Democrats. As several of the Greenbackers were elected with the distinct promise that they would act with the Democrats, their present attitude cannot be classed as strictly honorable.

THE SENATE AND THE PRESIDENT.

Since the meeting of Congress very few indeed of the Democratic Senators have visited the White House, and the proportion of them who will enter the portals of the Executive Mansion is likely to be quite as small for the remaining two years of Mr. Hayes' term as it was for the past two years. While for obvious reasons the majority of the Democrats of the two houses do not care to hold personal relations with the President, there is no disposition at all in either house, as has been falsely stated, to embarrass his administration in the slightest degree in the proper carrying on of the Government.

POLITICAL DICKERING.

A day or two before the meeting of Congress it was widely circulated through the partisan press that the Senate Democrats would confirm no nominations of the President except such as were bargained for. Nothing could be more basely mendacious than this. No Democratic Senator has ever dreamed of bargaining in this connection, and a batch of Presidential nominations, including some of the most pronounced of Radical Republicans, has already been confirmed. As to bargaining in the matter of nominations and confirmations the most shameful traffic was carried on by Republican Senators during the administration of Andrew Johnson. For a long time there was scarcely a confirmation made by the Senate that was not the result of dicker and trade.

SHERMAN AN OBSTRUCTIONIST.

Up to date not a single dime under the arrearages of the Pension Law has been paid, although thousands of claims have been filed, and are being acted upon by the Pension Bureau. Sherman holds that there is no money in the Treasury "not otherwise appropriated" with which to pay these claims, and he will not pay any of them until further action is taken by Congress. Thus Sherman, to keep up his delusion of resumption, allows to remain idle in his vaults a huge gold pile, which really belongs to the soldiers of the late war. The work caused under the Pension act of March 9, 1878, amendatory of an act of February 14, 1871, allowing pensions to soldiers and the widows of soldiers of the War of 1812, is nearly completed, and a large number of the clerical force previously engaged in that work have been transferred to the adjudication of claims under the new law. It will thus be seen that Sherman is the only stumbling block in the way of the soldiers receiving their arrearages of pensions justly voted them by Congress.

THE OLD WORLD.

Trade Prospects of England Darker Than Ever.

Forty Men of the English Army in Afghanistan Drowned.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A DARK BUSINESS OUTLOOK—DEFICIT IN THE BUDGET.

LONDON, April 2.—David McIver, one of the Proprietors of the Cunard Line and member of Parliament, writes that he does not know of any nation whose trade prospects are so gloomy as Great Britain's. British exports to the United States are comparatively nothing in volume or value. The balance of trade is so overwhelming against Great Britain that he sees nothing except ruin for home industries, whether manufacturing or agricultural, if the present state of things is allowrd to continue. The export trade from Liverpool to the United States is so small that when the restrictions on the importation of United States cattle are removed, it is intended to make outward voyages with water ballast only, the ship owners being unwilling to scramble for the little outward freight recently carried as ballast at nominal rates.

The budget to be announced Thursday will show, it is said, a surplus of £2,702,000 on expenditures, out of which it will be necessary to provide for supplementary estimates, and do something towards increasing the accumulated deficit of £5,000,000, caused by an extraordinary expenditure in consequence of Eastern affairs.

The *Times* points out that despite the accumulation of the deficit, the country really has been paying its way, as it has whilst the deficit was accumulating, and devoted more than £3,000,000 annually to the reduction of the debt. It deprecates, under the circumstances, any increase in taxation really, merely to pay the debt, or if such must be imposed, it would recommend an additional penny of income tax, instead of disturbing trade by any increase of indirect taxation.

The cotton operatives of the Blackburn District agree to submit to a reduction of wages, provided the masters restore this year's and last year's reductions when the trade shall have revived.

The great Northamptonshire stakes were won by Roehampton; Ridatte, second; Antient Pistol, third.

The duty paid on tea withdrawn from bonded warehouses on Friday, Saturday and Monday averaged 52,000 pounds. Withdrawals were in consequence of an apprehension the government intends to levy a duty on tea, the announcement of which would be made in the budget statement on Thursday night.

FRANCE.

THE QUESTION OF THE REMOVAL OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

LONDON, April 2.—A Paris correspondent writes, the question of the removal of the Legislature has been made a peg to

THE LIBERAL LEAGUE.

"Privilege for None--Justice for All"

They Want Sabbatarian Laws Abolished and Church Property Taxed.

Whacking at Presbyterianism—Bill 265 Condemned—Their Platform.

NOTICE, LIBERALS!

The Pittsburgh Liberal League will meet a, Maltby's building, 75 Fifth avenue at 3 P. M All persons favorable to the demands of Liberalism are invited to attend.

J. C. KRAMER,
WM. J. CONLIN,
Committee.

Such was the advertisement in a Sunday paper announcing the first meeting of Pittsburgh's new freethinking society. Accepting the invitation the reporter yesterday wended his way to the Maltby building, climbed four pairs of long winding stairs and found himself in a Knights of Pythias lodge room in the fourth story among some fifty-five or sixty people. Though familiar with the faces of most prominent and leading men in the city the reporter cast his eye about the room in vain for some person he knew until he finally saw Mr. Grundy, one of the Greenback orators, and Dr. E. A. Wood. Most of the attendants were quite young men and the German element seemed to predominate. The reporter advanced to Dr. Wood, who presented him to Mr. Kramer, the only gentleman in the room with whom he (Wood) was acquainted.

"Glad to see you sir," said Mr. Kramer. "We are glad to have newspaper men among us whether to commend or to criticise our movements; for the same result is obtained, people learn what we want."

"Who are the leaders in this movement?"

"Well, Mr. Robert Peat is one; he is a commission man down on Market street. He lives in Allegheny. The Liberal papers authorize anybody to call a meeting for organization and I called the first meeting, held on the South Side last Sunday."

"May I ask your business?"

"Yes, sir. I am a helper at A. M. Byers' mill."

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Shortly afterwards Mr. Kramer called the meeting to order, and announced that the object was to put on a permanent basis an auxiliary branch of the National Liberal League. He then proceeded to read the platform of the National Liberal League adopted at Rochester, N. Y., October 26th, 1877, which has for its motto "Privilege for none—Justice for all." Following is the platform:

1. Total separation of Church and State, to be secured under present laws and proper legislation, and finally to be guaranteed by amendment of the United States Constitution; including the equitable taxation of church property, secularization of the public schools, abrogation of Sabbatarian laws, abolition of chaplaincies, prohibition of public appropriations for religious purposes, and all other measures necessary to the same general end.

2. National protection for national citizens, in their equal civil, political and religious rights; to be secured under present laws and proper legislation, and finally to be guaranteed by amendment of the United States Constitution, and prohibition thereby of the same by the United States Courts in any State.

3. Universal education the basis of universal suffrage in this secular Republic: to be secured under present laws and proper legislation, and finally to be guaranteed by amendment of the United States Constitution, requesting every State to maintain a thoroughly secularized public school system, and to permit no child within its limits to grow up without a good elementary education.

EXPLANATORY.

Mr. Kramer next proceeded to explain the objects of the association. Said he: "This is not an infidel association. The members may be infidels or they may be Christians. The object is not to establish creeds. The League believes in the religion of fair play, and we want simply the opportunity to worship God according to our own conscience. Now it may be said we already enjoy this right. If any think so let me call their attention to Bill 265 now before the Pennsylvania Legislature. This bill abridges our rights, puts restrictions upon our actions and makes us conduct ourselves on Sunday according to the views of those who believe themselves Christians; or it will if it be adopted. Now the churches are free from taxation and the people who are urging the passage of this bill are trying to make this a Christian government. This is wrong: this is what Liberals want to combat. We claim this to be a country as much for the Jew or Mahometan as for the Christian. We don't want the government to make us pay against our will to support the Christain's form of belief."

A WHACK AT PRESBYTERIANS.

Mr. Kramer now read an editorial brevity from the *Presbyterian Banner*, which set forth the objects of the organization as printed above though in an abreviated form, and then declared the organization would be short-lived; that similar societies had been organized in Pittsburgh before and had always failed. "Now I want to show that the Presbyterians themselves hold to some of our views" said Mr. Kramer, "and I will read you a resolution offered by Rev. Dr. Junkin and adopted at the Presbyterian General Assembly held here recently. Here it is."

Resolved, That the State has no more right to compel us, by taxation of its citizens, to contribute money to the building up or advancing of the Roman Catholic religion or any other denomination, than it has to compel us to unite with their church and that moneys, or grants should not be appropriated to any denominational institution of any kind which is not connected with or under the control of the State.

"Why does the *Banner*" continued Mr. Kramer, "sneer at the Liberals for doing the same thing which their General Assembly resolved upon? We believe precisely in the stand taken by that resolution, but we believe it should apply to all persons and classes. The Presbyterians say these views are all right when they apply to Catholics because they're afraid of them, but when the law comes to tax the palatial church buildings on Wood street and Sixth avenue they begin to squeal."

PROHIBITORY LAWS—CHAPLAINCIES.

Mr. Kramer now branched off on an argument to sustain his theory "that prohibitory laws are wrong." The first prohibitory law prevented man and woman from eating the apple and the penalty announced was 'thou shalt surely die.' But the law was broken and the penalty wasn't inflicted. They did not die, but a standing army—a wall of fire—was created around the tree of knowledge to prohibit them from acquiring the very point all Evangelical denominations are seeking, viz a true knowledge of good and evil. Several other Scriptural incidents were quoted, with a view to show that prohibitory laws had been broken by God's people, and the speaker closed on this point with the conclusion that "prohibitory laws are wrong, because one man has not the right to interfere with another man's liberty. Society has the right only to protect itself; has no right to say where you shall go on Sunday or what you shall do so long as you don't interfere with another man's rights."

"This organization will be of a political character," continued Mr. Kramer, "that is it will seek to repeal Church laws and Sunday laws, and will seek to abolish Chaplaincies. Of what use are Chaplains? What is the use of a man getting up every morning in the halls of Congress or of the Legislature and praying and then drawing a salary from the State for doing it? Who ever heard of a politician being converted in the Pennsylvania Legislative halls?" [Laughter.]

PREACHERS—OFFICERS ELECTED.

"There is one privileged class in our country, the gentlemen with white neck-ties and long black coats. They escape bridge toll and ride for half fare on the railroads. Now we don't object to people hiring these gentlemen to preach to them; no we have not the right to do that but we don't want the clergymen to escape taxation which we must pay."

Mr. Kramer closed with an exhortation to the Liberals to organize and invited all willing to join the organization to step up and sign the constitution. Twelve persons had signed the document at the previous meeting held on the South Side, and twenty-one additional names were obtained yesterday making a total membership of thirty-three. The new organization then went into an election for temporary officers to serve till such time as a charter can be obtained, with the following result: President, James Kramer; Secretary, W. J. Conlon; Treasurer, Robt. Peat. Finance Committee—Messrs. Douthett, H. E. Jarkins and Daniel Fisher.

Mr. Kramer, in returning his thanks, made a frank confession. Said he, "I feel incompetent to the office when there is so much opposition to overcome; we see all around us so many spires."

AIM AND END.

Dr. E. A. Wood here offered the following:

Resolved, That the aim and end of the Liberal League is not to interfere with or molest the political opinions or religious beliefs of others, but to advocate and establish universal practical freedom of thought and action for people of all creeds and opinions.

Dr. Wood spoke in support of his resolution. Said he:—I am certainly earnest in my impression in regard to the right of free thought. I have long given up the notion—Democratic notion if you please to call it such—that the majority has the right to rule the minority in matters of conscience. The history of this country proves the truth of this. (Here the Doctor cited the case of Roger Williams who was driven out of the colony by the Puritans because he was a Baptist.) The right of private judgment is all we want; that we demand and that we will have. We don't want to encroach on the religious or political rights of others or if this League does hold such an object in view I want nothing to do with it."

WHERE LIBERALS ARE WEAK.

"One thing we will have to contend with is the fear of being hurt in business. Now I have never attempted to conceal my belief but at the same time I have respected the belief of other men and I have never been injured in business. But because of this fear Liberals are not as earnest as the orthodox. Another trouble we will have to contend with is prejudice. Liberals are without prejudice, or should be to be true to their professions. Let us discuss our views in a manly, honorable and straightforward way; let us not excite the prejudice of the orthodox and let us give the religious newspapers no chance to sound the tocsin of war."

The Doctor resumed his seat amidst applause. He was nominated for one or two different offices, but declined on the ground of lack of time and because he was not aware as to what shape the organization would take. He wanted to feel assured that he could be in unison with the balance before pledging himself.

Mr. Douthett was the next speaker. He stated that he had before belonged to such an organization and was proud of it. He was proud also of the friends he made there. At the same time he had found that his membership in such an organization was not calculated to make him popular. Liberals are generally poor, Mr. Douthett stated, and for these reasons there should be united action in the monetary affairs of the society. The speaker closed with a motion for the appointment of a Finance Committee, which was adopted. The committee is announced above.

Some further discussion was had during which the members denounced bill 265, and an adjournment was had till next Sunday. By that time it is expected a charter will have been secured from the National League. After the adjournment more names were added to the roll, so that the membership now numbers between forty and fifty.

GEN. FITZ JOHN PORTER.

Finding of the Commission Submitted to the President.

Porter's Reported Vindication—McDowell and Pope Censured.

In military circles in New York and elsewhere the news is current that the findings of the Advisory Military Commission in the Fitz John Porter case composed of General Schofield, General Terry and General Getty, had been transmitted to the President, and were in the nature of a complete exoneration of Porter from all blame in the action of August 29, 1862, and the preceding and subsequent disaster. Concerning the findings of the Commission the New York *Times* says:

The general tenor of the text only can be ascertained. The Commission finds that General Porter acted with proper and reasonable expedition on the night of August 27, when ordered to the assistance of General Hooker at Warrentown Junction. After fully reviewing the conflict of evidence respecting the darkness of the night, the impediments in the road, etc., it concludes that under military rules General Porter was justified in not starting out until daylight, or about that time, instead of at 1 A. M., as explicitly ordered. The evidence respecting the famous 4:30 P. M. order of August 29 it finds conflicting, and in the main it accepts the testimony of Porter's aides as to the hour of its reception—namely, about sundown. The members of the Board sustain the view that Porter was too weak to make a successful attack after King's division was withdrawn by McDowell, and the conclusion that the utmost that could be expected of him was to keep the section of the enemy in his front in constant apprehension of an attack, thus preventing Longstreet from going to Jackson's assistance, also, that, under the discretion vested in him as a corps commander after McDowell went away, the determination of the question how best to co-operate with the Union forces rested with him.

The Commission finds, therefore, that General Porter was wrongfully convicted and sentenced by the general court martial convened in January, 1863, upon the findings of which he was cashiered, and that these findings were erroneous: First, as respects the disobedience of orders on the night of August 27; secondly, as to the specification of unofficerlike conduct in not going to the assistance of General Pope in the action of August 29; and, thirdly, as to the specification of disobedience of orders in not attacking late in the afternoon of August 29, after the reception of the 4:30 order.

Besides justifying the conduct of General Porter respecting the specifications, the commission enters at some length into the discussion of General Pope's campaign in August, 1862, and the responsibility for disaster with which it ended. It is stated on authority that, both directly and indirectly, the report reflects with severity upon the conduct of General Pope and General McDowell during the campaign and after, even to the extent of censure; but until the text is given to the public it is impossible to judge how strongly or whether in such a manner as to render it necessary for the latter to demand an investigation.

Mr. Hayes may, in a special message to Congress, recommend that General Porter's disabilities be removed, or he may recommend that he be reinstated, but until he acts in the premises the findings of the board are void as a vindication of the once convicted officer. It is stated by General Porter's friends that he has no intention of asking for a restoration of his rank and pay, but simply to be set right in the estimation of the public. Great pressure is being brought to bear upon Mr. Hayes to secure this result, with implied guarantees that Porter will be content with it.

Just So.

[New York World.]

An interview with Mr. Andrew D. White, the recently nominated Minister to Berlin, reports this conversation:

"Who do you think will be the next Republican candidate for President?"

President White—"I think all indications point to General Grant as the coming man. Grant is profiting greatly by his European tour, and is an observing student of the people and governments of the countries he is visiting."

What the people of the United States are most interested in concerning General Grant is not what he has seen or will see in Europe or Asia. They would like to know whether what he sees has caused him to change his opinions about Grantism and about the methods of Babcock, Shepherd, Bucknap, Robeson and the Whisky Ring generally. Has Mr. White any information on that point?

REMOVAL.

Dr. Quincy A. Scott,

Dentist, of 278 Penn avenue, will remove his dental offices, on April 1st, to the second floor of

NO. 39 FIFTH AVENUE,

half way between Market and Wood Streets. d&W:tf

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FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder biade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

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The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

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Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

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PIANOS! ORGANS

SPECIAL BARGAINS to April 1.

Preparatory to taking accounts, and settling our Year's business to April 1, we wish to close out our present large stock of Pianos and Organs, and up to April 1, we will offer our entire stock of

WEBER PIANOS,
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At Extraordinary Low Figures.

Being bound to work off our stock by April 1, we propose to offer prices never before equaled in this city. Call soon and have first choice. EASY PAYMENTS TAKEN.

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Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the **Extract.** Our **Plaster** is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c. **Pond's Extract Ointment** (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

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Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, it is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. **Pond's Extract Medicated Paper** for closet use, is a preventive against Chafing and Piles. Our **Ointment** is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

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CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words **"Pond's Extract"** blown in the glass, and our trade-mark on surrounding wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having **Pond's Extract.** Take no other preparation. IT IS NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

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Toilet Cream	$1 00	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice	50	Plaster	50
Lip Salve	25	Inhaler	50
Toilet Soap (3 cakes)	50	Nasal Syringe	25
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" Lasting Grain Foxed Gaiters	90
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" Pebble Grain Button Shoes	1 40
" Kid and Turkey Mor. Button Shoes	1 75
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" " " Button Shoes	2 00
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Youths' Button Shoes, 11 to 2	1 25
Boys' B Calf Button Shoes, 1 to 5	1 60
Gents' B Calf Button Shoes, 6 to 10	2 00
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" " Congress Gaiters	1 25
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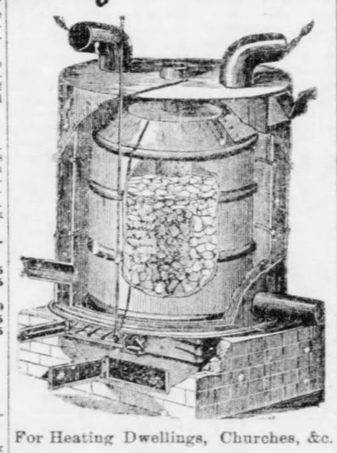

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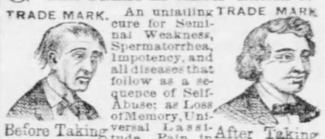
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.



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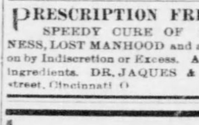

A Wonderful Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effectual Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles Glaculatory Ducts, Prostrate Gland and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organs, when used in bottles, pills and lozenges, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Etc. Etc. and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, when it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are no much prescribed in this form of disease, as, many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation, Practical observation explains to us the guiding character that it will give satisfaction. During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, many of which are endorsed by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble. It is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in a neat box, enough to last a month, and sent in a plain wrapper by mail sealed for $2.—Two boxes, sufficient to effect a permanent cure unless in severe cases $3.—Three boxes lasting three months, will positively cure and restore vigor, in the worst cases, $7. Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

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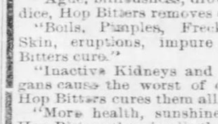

A new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing Chapters on, A competent Woman hood, Selection of wife, Evidences of Virginity, Temperaments, Sexuality, Advice to Bridegroom, Husband and Wife, Prostitution, its causes, Celibacy and Matrimony compared, Licentiousness, Continence, Love and Courtship, Impediments to Marriage, Science of Reproduction, Single life considered, Law of Marriage, Law of Divorce, Legal rights of married women, Diseases of Women, their causes and cure, etc., etc.

It is also a **"Private Medical Adviser,"** on diseases, resulting from impure sexual associations, and on self-abuse, the secret habit of youth, and its effects on life, causing Nightly Emissions, Loss of Vigor, etc., and making marriage improper or unhappy, giving treatment and many valuable receipts. A book for private and confidential reading that no one of adult age, should be without, as ignorance on these subjects is the cause of a great deal of misery. It contains as much information as any other work, and has 300 pages, with over 100 Plate Engravings, and is b

KENTUCKY'S DISGRACE.

Full Details of the Assassination of Judge Elliott.

The Assassin's Only Regret he Did Not Slay Other Judges.

Universal Sympathy for the Victim and Intensely Bitter Feeling Against the Wretch.

The Funeral of the Dead Judge Largely Attended.

LOUISVILLE, March 27.—Judge Elliott's funeral was largely attended.

DETAILS OF THE CRIME.

FRANKFORT, March 27.—The murder of Judge J. M. Elliott of the Court of Appeals, by Thomas Buford of Henry county, is one of the most startling tragedies on record. The details of the shocking affair have already been given. Nothing could exceed the

FEROCITY AND WILD VENGEFULNESS

of the deed. Buford had been engaged in a law suit about some land. He had previously owned a heavy factory, and when he found that he was about to fail he sold out all his stock for cash, and snapped his fingers at his creditors. With the money thus procured he bought a farm in Henry county in the name of his sister; but it appeared afterward that the title was imperfect, and their infant heirs to the land have been pursuing Buford to this day, and with success. When the case went against him in Henry county, and the sheriff sought to dispossess him, Buford converted his farm house into a fort, and

DEFIED THE POWER OF THE COUNTY.

The suit was afterward transferred to Fayette county, and tried before Judge Hunt, Buford having for his counsel, among others, Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge. The decision was against Buford, who could hardly be restrained from shooting Colonel Breckinridge and Judge Hunt. Through various vicissitudes the suit was brought before the Court of Appeals for a second time, and a second decision was rendered last Saturday adverse to Buford. It was this that drove him to the perpetration of the murder of Judge Elliott. He appeared to think that the Judges were opposed to him on personal grounds, especially Judge Pryor, who is from Henry county, and

WHOM BUFORD WOULD HAVE KILLED

but for Pryor's children, with whom he is acquainted. The decision rendered on Saturday was delivered by Judge Cofer, and Buford came to Frankfort with the determination to kill him; but meeting Mrs. Cofer, and finding her so courteous to him his heart was softened, and he spared her husband. Judge Elliott was perhaps the most rugged and bluff of the Appellate Judges. He did what he thought was his duty, and had no apology to make or conciliation to offer. Upon him Buford made up his mind to take his revenge. Approaching the Capitol Hotel, where Judge Elliott boards, Buford awaited his coming with a double-barrelled shotgun, loaded with buckshot, twelve in each barrel. Judges Elliott and Hines came to the hotel together to dinner. When Buford saw them he

APPROACHED JUDGE ELLIOTT WITH A SMILE,

and remarked that he was going snipe-hunting, as indeed his dress indicated, and invited the Judge to accompany him. He declined, whereupon Buford asked him to take a drink with him, at the same time lowering his gun. Before Judge Elliott could reply Buford discharged a load of buckshot into his body, killing him instantly. A scene of the wildest consternation ensued, in which every one cognizant of the awful circumstance was concerned but Buford. He alone remained calm, and apparently

SATISFIED WITH WHAT HE HAD DONE.

He handed to the Deputy Sheriff, who came up, a letter, which was, in fact, his will, disposing of what remains of his property in law or equity, leaving it all to a niece in Fayette. He was quite conscious of the magnitude of the crime he had committed, and had prepared himself for the emergencies; for he said, after his arrest, that he expected he would be mobbed, and, in any event, did not expect to escape with his life, whether from Judge Lynch or any other Judge. In fact, the people are so enraged at what they consider a murder so cold and premeditated that they are in a frame of mind to

APPEAL TO JUDGE LYNCH

rather than to any other. At this moment the jail wherein the wretched prisoner lies is guarded by forty of the McCreary Guards, the same militia that were sent to quell the troubles in Breathitt county. They are anxious for they know there is trouble brewing and that there may be hot work for them before morning. The prisoner regards his possible fate with composure. Perhaps there is no man in America who can look death in the face with less fear. For years Thomas Buford has carried his life in his hands. He has been

KNOWN AS A DESPERATE MAN

all his life, and has well deserved his reputation. He has the courage of a lion and the indifference to danger of a wooden man Not many years ago he was engaged in a desperate shooting affray at the Lexington Race Course. Buford's pistol got out of order and would not work. He cooly took his seat upon the ground and hammered the lock with a stone until the weapon was able to work to suit him, while his antagonist was popping at him at a lively rate. When Buford was ready he continued his firing and severely wounded his enemy. He would have shot Judge Elliott whenever he met him, if he made up his mind to do it. His killing him at the hotel was an accident of place. The hotel is

A SCENE OF MOURNING,

and the room where the dead Judge is lying filled with mourners. The tragedy has cast a shadow over the capital, and from the Governor down the deed is execrated by all. No man, no sanctuary is safe from the murderous pistol and gun. Judges killed for their decisions, and witnesses threatened or assaulted for their testimony are entries upon the criminal record that bring such disgraces upon Kentucky as degrades her in the estimation of the civilized world. Judge Cofer, who owes his life to-night to his noble wife, and Judge Pryor, who owes his to his little innocent children, might be excused if they renounced the ermine for an humbler sphere of existence, since the office of Judge is fraught with such danger.

A BRUTE UTTERLY WITHOUT MERCY.

Buford was visited in his cell, and, in reply to questions, spoke unreservedly of his dreadful work. He speaks with a feeling of regret that he allowed the other judges to escape, and is rather sorry that he punished only Elliott, for he believes that the fate he meted out to the unfortunate jurist was deserved. He speaks of the kindness of Judge Cofer as something to be regretted, and can illy reconcile himself to the opinion that he did right in sparing Judge Pryor. He is perfectly composed and ready for any fate.

The Court of Appeals is in mourning, and a stain will rest upon the escutcheon of Kentucky that will take years to remove. It is dark and stormy, and the sky is black to-night. Perhaps the morning's light will rest upon a human body hanging from the end of a rope. That is what is expected.

THE FEELING THROUGHOUT THE CITY

is one of intense bitterness toward the prisoner. Crowds of men are thronging the street corners and in the hotels, discussing the details of the terrible murder, and a strong feeling is manifested to lynch the culprit. The feeling is deep, intense, and foreshadows something terrible. The highest and best of our citizens are greatly incensed. The feeling pervades all shades of society. In obedience to the demands of the county officials, the Governor has ordered the necessary guard on duty at the jail, and the jail yard is bristling with bayonets. Judge John M. Elliott was greatly loved in Frankfort, his adopted home. A knightly gentleman, a pure and humane Judge has died by the hand of an assassin. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

In consequence of the death of Judge Elliott the Court of Appeals has adjourned until April 8th. Causes set for argument before that time have been correspondingly postponed.

PREVIOUS CAREER OF THE MURDERER.

Buford's history shows him to be a man utterly regardless of law, of his own life or that of others, when his passions are aroused. Somewhere in the '50s Buford was the hero of an affray on the Lexington fair grounds which had a great deal of notoriety at the time. He and a gentleman named Thomas of Mt. Sterling, had quarreled, and, meeting in the fair grounds, immediately opened fire on each other. Buford displayed characteristic coolness and recklessness, changing his position once while Thomas was firing to avoid shooting in the direction of some ladies, and at another time deliberately taking a pin from the lapel of his coat and picking the tube of his pistol which had failed to go off. He wounded Thomas, and escaped unhurt himself. A gentleman of Lexington, named Ferguson, was keeping Thomas supplied with pistols. General Abe Buford made at him with a bowie knife and slashed at his throat. Ferguson ducked his head and the knife shaved his beard, taking off a good sized piece of his scalp, which fell into the possession of Mr. Mulligan of Lexington, who exhibited it for some time in his store window as a curiosity.

Another incident in Buford's career happened at the time when the three Colonels were editing the *Times*, in Louisville. Buford sent a noted belle in that city a bucket of sausage from his home, near Versailles. Theodore O'Hara, author of the famous "Bivouac of the Dead," one of the three Colonels, made the present a subject for ridicule in his paper. As soon as the paper reached Versailles Buford, taking a friend with him, got in his buggy, and by driving rapidly and taking fresh horses from time to time arrived in Louisville early in the night. Reaching the Galt House and going in, he found O'Hara at the bar taking a drink. Stepping up to him, and inquiring as to the authorship, O'Hara acknowledged it, and Buford at once struck him. They struggled, clinched and fell, O'Hara underneath. O'Hara drew a small pistol, and reaching around Buford, tried to shoot him, but, his sense of humor prevailing over his wrath, he got to laughing so that he could not discharge it. They were separated before any damage was done beyond a good beating for O'Hara, and Buford returned home.

Still another, attended with worse results, was his assault on Mr. Ulysses Turner of Woodford, a brilliant young lawyer, and at one time a member of the banking firm of Saylor, Shelby & Co., of Lexington. Buford had some business controversey with him, attacked him, and beat him so brutally about the head that his life was despaired of, his health wrecked and his sight permanenily destroyed. Mr. Turner died only a short time ago, after years of suffering and blindness.

Buford's last violent exploit before the present murder, was his defiance of the authority of the Sheriff of Henry County in the earlier stages of the suit, the final decision in which, was the cause of the assassination.

NEEDS IT BADLY.

A Patient and Much-Abused Husband Seeks Relief.

BALTIMORE, March 28.—Edward T. Parlett filed a bill to-day for a divorce from his wife Eleanor Virgin Parlett, making some startling allegations. The bill states that they were married on June 21, 1871, and lived ordinarily happy until January, 1877, when, to his surprise, the wife began to manifest toward him a hostile and vicious disposition, indulging in the vilest and most indecent language toward him, frequently declaring her hatred to him and her love for other men. She has gone so far as to threaten his life, and spurned his entreaties to quit her vicious habits for the sake of their child with language most obscene and depraved.

The bill further alleges that he has been kept poor and in debt by his wife supporting a paramour out of his earnings, and their ultimate design has been to put him out of the way. Further, on the 16th day of January he found a man named Robert Greer, who had a drawn knife in his hand, in his house, whom he caused at once to be arrested. His wife called the complainant a fool, said she would pay the money to obtain Greer's release, and said if Greer had failed to murder the complainant she would finish the job. They then separated, the wife taking the child, aged five years. The complainant alleges that the separation is final, and is beyond hope of reconciliation. The bill asks, therefore, the custody of the child, and a divorce, and a *vinculi matrimoni*.

AN EXECUTION IN NASHVILLE.

Knox Martin Hung—Story of the Crime.

NASHVILLE, March 28.—Knox Martin, colored, murderer of John Wittenmeyer and wife, was hanged here to-day in the presence of about 12,000 people. He made no statement on the scaffold. He died easy. The body was given over to physicians who attempted in vain to resuscitate him.

The murders for which he was hanged will long be remembered. John Wettenmeyer and family lived at Bell's Bend. The daughter slept away from home, and on returning in the morning found her father and mother horribly mangled. Wittenmeyer was battered almost beyond recognition, while his wife's skull was crushed. The bodies lay stretched one upon the other, while two small children, unable to comprehend what had occurred, toddled about the room. Martin, who had a difficulty with Wittenmeyer, was arrested on suspicion, and soon confessed the crime. It was with difficulty the officers could protect him from the mob. He made a confession to reporters this morning implicating George Berry, colored, now in jail; said Berry and himself went to Wittenmeyer's house together and committed the murders, returning to the city next morning; said he did not intend to kill Wittenmeyer's wife, but she raised up in bed while they were killing her husband and she had to be killed to prevent discovery. They did the work with a wagon spoke which they afterwards buried.

AS THE LIVER IS EASILY DISORDERED, more or less Bilious Distress prevails at this season of the year. Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills restore the Liver to healthy action action, and remove all Biliousness.

MWS

WASHINGTON.

How Money Extorted from Government Employes Was Expended.

The Republican House Caucus Decide to Make a Bitter Fight.

Every Expedient to be Resorted to to Defeat Political Amendments.

GORHAM EXPLAINS FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF RADICAL CAMPAIGNS.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Mr. Wallace's Senate Committee to-day resumed inquiry into the election matters of 1878. Ex-Secretary of the Senate Gorham produced books of subscriptions in the departments, and the list of moneys sent the different States. The National Committee aided 19 Southern Congressional districts with an average of $663, and fifty-eight northern districts with an average of $612. No aid was given 212 districts. The contributions of Federal officers in Wisconsin went to the State Committee.

Subscriptions in the book used in the Treasury Department are headed by the name of Secretary Sherman; the Postoffice Department by the Second Assistant Postmaster General; the Agricultural Department by Commissioner LeDuc; Sixth Auditor's Office by the Sixth Auditor. The money sent to Indiana was put in the hands of Mr. Blair, with witnesses' recommendations as to its use. The general policy was to devote money to close districts. About nine districts in Ohio were thus helped.

The Librarian of the Senate helped Gorham to compile a sort of Republican campaign book and was paid two hundred and fifty dollars. The work did not interfere with his official duties. No deduction was made in his salary as Librarian on account of his working for the committee. The witness thought subscriptions in the Treasury Department might amount to $12,000 or $13,000, instead of $7,000 or $8,000 as stated yesterday. About $2,000 was subscribed in the Postoffice Department. Very little was got from the Interior Department.

James M. Kerns, United States Marshal of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, testified that he thought, as far as United States Surpervisors and Marshals are concerned, Philadelphia can do without them very well. The expenses of United States Supervisors amounted to $27,440. Special attention was paid to Randall's district because it was a bad part of the city where riots frequently occur.

PRESIDENTIAL CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations to-day: Wm. A. Herron, Pension Agent at Pittsburgh; Edw. M. Neil, Secretary of Legation in Mexico; Drs. Hosmer A. Johnson of Illinois, S. M. Bemis, Henry J. Bowditch, James M. Cabell and Robert W. Mitchell, members of the National Board of Health. Two others remain to be confirmed.

CONOVER'S DISMAY.

Mr. Cornelius Logan, nominated as United States Minister to the Central American States, is said to be a connection of Senator Logan. This is the position for which ex-Senator Conover of Florida, was an applicant, and there is an amusing incident in connection therewith. About ten days ago Senator Conover had an interview with the President in regard to the matter. The President talked very favorably, and, in fact, as Mr. Conover understood it, was about to promise him positively that he should have the position. At this Mr. Conover become very much alarmed, and interrupting the President said: "Oh, no, Mr. President. I don't want you to promise to give me the office; all that I ask is that you will consider the matter." The number of disappointed applicants for office hanging around Washington who are positive that the President promised to appoint them is almost countless, and it has passed into a kind of a proverb among the officeseekers that if you are promised an office you are sure not to get it. Hence the panic into which Mr. Conover was thrown was not unnatural. His friends say to-night that they think he did not stop the President in time, and that the promise must have been made.

PENDING MATTERS IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Although the committees of the Senate were all appointed a week ago, and although the two hundred or more bills which have been introduced in that body have been referred to the appropriate committees, no attempt has been made to take up business in committee, except in the investigation before the Wallace committee, and the New Hampshire Senatorial case before the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Very few of the committees have even had any meeting. This is due to the general indisposition which exists in the Senate to enter on any but the absolutely necessary business.

The memorial of Judge Spofford of Louisiana, who claims the seat now held by Mr. Kellogg, has gone to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Some pressure has been brought to bear to have this case taken up by the committee for immediate consideration. There is very little, if any, prospect that it will be considered with a view to action at this session. A contrariety of opinion prevails as to Mr. Kellogg's prospects for retaining his seat. There is unquestionably a strong party on the Democratic side of the chamber who mean to work to unseat Mr. Kellogg, but it seems to be taken for granted that the Democratic Senators are not at all unanimous on this point. Certain considerations enter into the case of Mr. Kellogg which are likely to have a powerful influence in his favor, irrespective of the question of the legality of the Legislature from which he derives his credentials. If one point made by Judge Spofford can be sustained, to wit, that Mr. Kellogg paid money to individual members of the Packard Legislature for their votes for him as Senator, that would make a case which could not be defended by the Republican side of the chamber. Mr. Kellogg expresses thorough contempt for this charge, and says that he can prove on Judge Spofford every charge of fraud and corruption made by that gentleman against him.

If Mr. Kellogg's case then rests on its technical points only, there will be, as above intimated, certain considerations surrounding it which may secure him his seat until the expiration of his term. In all probability, it is contended by the Republicans, they will regain possession of the Senate in 1883, if not sooner, and they aver that if Mr. Kellogg is ousted they will retaliate by unseating a number of Southern Senators, including Wade Hampton, Mr. Jones of Louisiana, and several others. These intimidations or threats are said to be prompted by Republican Senators of the first prominence, who maintain that the unseating of Mr. Kellogg on the one ground that the Legislature which elected him was not a legal body will furnish a precedent for them to do what is outlined. The point made by the Republicans is that Mr. Kellogg's case was closed when he was admitted, and if it can be reopened, then also can the cases of other Southern Senators be reopened. Both Mr. Conkling and Mr. Edmunds expressed themselves most freely with regard to the proposed reopening of the Kellogg case, and it is known that they intend, if ever a report should be brought in from the Committee on Privileges and Elections to unseat Mr. Kellogg, to make the most bitter and protracted fight that they have ever made in the Senate on any issue between the two parties. The repudiating tendencies of the "regenerated" Government of Louisiana will receive a fair share of attention from them.

CONTESTS IN THE HOUSE.

There were twenty-three contested election cases in the last House of Representatives. In this House there will be but eleven. The Committee on Elections, constituted with the usual membership, ought to be able to get through with these cases, and therefore there does not seem to be any necessity for increasing the number of members of the elections committee to nineteen, as was proposed the other day. One of the contested election cases comes from the Fifth Maryland district, Mr. Crane, the Republican candidate, contesting the seat of Dr. Henkle. Dr. Henkle states that he does not attach the slightest importance to the contest. One of the first cases which will be taken up and decided by the Committee on Elections when appointed is that from the Twentieth Pennsylvania district, where ex-Governor Curtin contests the seat now held by Yocum, the Greenbacker. This district has always been a very strong Democratic district, and the nomination of Governor Curtin was considered equivalent to an election. It is charged by Governor Curtin and his friends that the election of Yocum was due to the corrupt expenditure of money sent into the district by the Camerons. Governor Curtin's friends think there is no doubt that he will get the seat.

CAN CONGRESS TAKE A NINE MONTHS' RECESS.

There is a good deal of wild talk and idle speculation as to what Mr. Hayes will do, and also as to what the Democrats will do if he vetoes the bill. Congress can take a recess until next December, and that it will then be out of the power of Mr. Hayes to again convene Congress in extraordinary session. This is disputed, however, by good lawyers, who say that Mr. Hayes can convene Congress, even if it takes a recess, any time after three days shall have elapsed.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Speaker Randall will be ready next week with the committees. There are 140 new members in the present House, and it takes ciphering around to get them in place. Colonel Herron is still here looking after his commission as Pension Agent. Senators Wallace and Cameron told him it was all right this morning. In a conversation with Commissioner of Customs Henry C. Johnson and Colonel Bayne last night, they told Herron that he ought to move the pension office from the top story of the Postoffice down to the ground floor, and not compel the old, and blind and crippled to crawl up those stairs. That it was one of the greatest outrages in the service to do such a thing. Commissioner Johnson suggested that they should take the old Quartermaster's building, on Penn street, at the corner of Garrison alley, and Bayne promised he would help on the transfer.

The Republican papers imagine they have discovered a mare's nest in the previous bad conduct of the newly elected Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms. One (Burch, the Secretary) speculated, whilst Anditor, in State securities, and the other (Bright) had an investigation after him when he was State printer of Indiana. Some how or other the Democrats are always bad men in the eyes of some newspaper men.

Judge Thurman has been laid up in his house for three days. A delegation of Greenbackers and sympathizing Democrats called on him yesterday. Morg Wise was the spokesman. He said: "Judge, I have never met you before, but I have heard a great deal about you and I like you. Our people up in Greene county all like you." "That shows," said Thurman, with a comic twinkle in his eye, "that they are a very sensible people." The old Judge holds a big hand here Bayard is not near so popular as Thurman among the newly elected Congressmen. They mistake his thin voice and mild manners for weakness, but after they read his speech in the *Record* it alters their opinion some.

When Bayard rises to talk and turns his side face to you he looks like some big Indian. His face is smooth and his great hook nose stands out like an eagle's beak. His forehead is smooth and his eyes wide open. His black frock coat is buttoned up about the waist and he puts both hands behind him. Then he fixes the loose paper in front of him, squares their corners to the desk and seems to betray great bashfulness. Pendleton, who sits along side of him, watches these motions with evident curiosity, and laughs to think that a hereditary Senator like Bayard should evince anything like stage fright. But when he talks for a few minutes he draws down his eyebrows until you would think he couldn't see from under them; a big lump shows itself over each eye; the heavy part of each eyebrow seems to stand strait out and looks to be snow white. Then Bayard is talking. Then his earnest soul seems to be speaking the convictions of a lofty nature. Then you can see the picture of one of the conscript fathers pleading for the safety of the Republic. Bayard always causes you to think. He is seriousness itself. He differs from Thurman in many things. Old daddy takes a hand at anything that is going. He can make fun, and rouse the galleries to a cheering point quicker than any man in the Senate. They never applaud Bayard, because they never get the real good of him till next day.

Some years ago when Cox, Voorhees and Pendleton were in the House of Representatives together, and they would make speeches on the same day everybody would ask immediately after Cox got through, "did you hear Cox." The next day, the whole cry was, have you read Voorhees, but in the course of a few days everybody would say "wasn't Pendleton grand." That is the way it is with Bayard. The three grand men in the Senate from my present observation are Thurman, Ben Hill and Bayard. I have not seen Pendleton do enough yet to feel such admiration for him. Ben Hill makes no mistakes. He can everlastingly set down on Blaine. He seems to take a delight in it. I can notice the Senators have particular aversions. Conkling seems to want to get at Wallace all the time. Wallace as Chairman of the Caucus pushes the work laid out, and every move he makes seems to irritate the lordly Roscoe. He snaps and snarls. Wallace must know Conkling is after him for he is provokingly quiet and seems to pay no attention to Conkling. Bayard comes up immediately after Roscoe sits down, and Conkling replies. Then the little terrier from Connecticut, Eaton, who always keeps in a good humor but who is always stiff upon the Democratic line, and ready for a fight, answers Conkling. Then Blaine chips in, and when he quits you can look over to Ben Hill's corner for if he is in the Senate he will go for him. Now this is the regular order of a political debate, when Thurman is out. When he is in, you can put him down for a speech between each of the above, but about the same order will be maintained. Thurman will walk round like a protecting tiger and post each one of them. "Tell him this," he will say in an undertone, "and tell him that," then if they crowd the person too much he will spring to his feet and give them a mouthful of law with a wave of his hand, which often makes the galleries applaud. Conkling steers clear of Thurman; he can't have near so much fun when the Judge is about. You never saw an old hen run to the aid of one of her little chickens any quicker than Thurman will run to the aid of the Democratic Senators when he sees this New York hawk troubling them. Conkling knows it, and when he sees the old fellow supporting the others he sails away on his fleecy rhetoric. I like Thurman, yet almost every time I meet him, which is seldom, he asks me my name, and where I come from. But he is a grand old fellow.

J. C.

THE HOUSE DEBATE.

Discussion on Employment of Troops at the Polls Fairly Opened.

Garfield Makes a Ghastly Exhibition of the Raw Head and Bloody Bones of the Rebellion.

He Finds His Peers in McMahon and Fernando Wood.

[Cincinnati Enquirer Special.]

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Republican position, with reference to political legislation proposed by the Democrats to the Army Appropriation Bill, was defined in the House to-day by General Garfield in a speech, which, though full of sophistry, was delivered with a dramatic force and effect such as has not resounded in the House since *ante-bellum* days. The argument was most ingeniously conceived, quite elaborately garnished with the flower and vigor of the King's English, and the oratory the very acme of eloquence. The speech breathed defiance throughout, was sandwiched with bristling sentences of determination, and served notice in the most pointed terms that the Republicans intend, by every expedient known to parliamentary usage, to resist the amendments offered by the other side.

As a preface to the speech, Garfield quoted from the speech of Senator Beck, made during the closing hours of last session, wherein he claimed that if the President vetoed the appropriation bills with the repeal laws attached the Democrats would cut off the supplies. This he characterized as revolutionary. Then, using the threat of Mr. Beck as a convenient simile, he contrasted the present attitude of the Democracy with the position it assumed in 1861. It was in this comparison that Mr. Garfield excelled. In 1861, he said, the Democrats proclaimed that the North should not elect Abraham Lincoln, or if it did the South would shoot the Union to death. Its subsequent course, said he, was heroic and manly. Abraham Lincoln was elected, the Southern men left their seats and threw down the gage of battle. The difference now was that the same heroism was not displayed. The intent to destroy the nation he held to be the same; but now, instead of wanting to shoot the Union to death, the Democrats proposed to starve it to death by withholding supplies. For full twenty minutes, with an ingenuity born of craft, cunning and sophistry, Garfield played upon this point. The fervor of his manner made the impression, even if his argument did not, that he believed the era of a new rebellion was dawning, and that the starving process was just as fatal to the nation as the shooting, with the only possible exception that it was less heroic and manly.

Then he pictured some very improbable but still possible ways by which the nation could be destroyed quite as effectually as with the sword. With far-fetched parallels he proceeded to argue that if the people should refuse to elect a Congress it was one way of destroying it; again, if State Legislatures should refuse to elect a Senate, that would be another way of destroying it, because there was no power under the Constitution to compel them to elect either branch of the Government if they saw fit not to do so. On this improbable hypothesis he paid a tribute to the loyalty of the sovereign people to the nation, because they had never seen fit to exercise a power clearly within them. Another way of destroying the nation was to refuse to furnish it with the necessary supplies to go on.

It soon became apparent that he quoted the first two methods of its possible destruction to not only pay tribute to the loyalty of the people, but to make it appear that their loyalty was stronger than the Democracy in Congress. For the next ten minutes the speaker iterated and reiterated this position, and said that had the men who went out of the National Legislature in 1861 to battle against the Government to destroy it, not been filled with the mad passion of the hour, they would have remained in their seats, and instead of using the flame of war would have resorted to the very starving process now proposed.

Next he cited one of Victor Hugo's descriptions of the battle of Waterloo to better define the position of his party. "Hugo," said he, "says that a battle is often lost by the slipping of a chip under the heels." The Democrats had the chip under the heel, but they would find a chip on the Republican shoulder, and that his party was ready, not only to meet the enemy in the battle of debate and argument, but also on the skirmish line. The chip might slip from the Democratic heel in its attempt to knock the chip from off the Republican shoulder. But the most interesting part of his speech was his attempt to prove that the Democrats in 1865 had by their votes actually passed the very law which was now sought to be repealed; and that upon its passage every Democrat in the Senate had voted for the law. From the musty pages of an old *Congressional Globe* he quoted the names of several of the distinguished Senators who had voted for the law, including Pendleton of Ohio. Pendleton at the time was an interested spectator in the House, and his illusion to him in this connection brought forth a round of applause from the Republican side. Not more so, however, than immediately after he quoted from the same authority to show that Speaker Randall and Fernando Wood had voted likewise, while he (Garfield) had voted against it.

Next the speaker quoted from the law in existence during the days of slavery, to show that the powers of the United States marshals were then far more extensive than now. Under a decision of Attorney-General Cushing, from which he quoted, he showed that the power of such officers not only included their right in hunting fugitive slaves to call on the *posse comitatus*, but also on the army, the navy and the marines to join in the chase. The speech occupied an hour in delivery. It was evidently prepared with deliberation and care, was fortified with abundant quotations from the history of public men and affairs—some distorted and contorted, perhaps—but presented in such a clear way as to throw for the nonce the opposition upon their backs. The peroration was emphatic as well as pathetic. A warning that if the Democrats tried to destroy the Government by starvation, the people who had once been appealed to to save it from the sword would be as zealous to see to it that it did not go down for want of food. When Garfield concluded he received quite an ovation from his party friends, and even his political enemies admit that the like of it had not been heard in many, many years.

M'MAHON FOLLOWED.

He alluded to the fact, primarily, that there always was an attempt on the other side of the House to arraign the Democrats for what they had done in years gone by, and to taunt Representatives from the North with being controlled by Southern men, and reminded the minority that the people had by a large majority declared that they had no confidence in their administration of the Government. With regard to the passage of the law of 1865, which Garfield had charged Democrats with passing, he reminded that gentleman that the record demonstated it was adopted in preference to more pernicious legislation. While opposing this sort of legislation in appropriation bills, he reminded the House that they were only following the bad example of the Republicans. They intended to repeal these laws now, and in due time, when the Government had passed entirely into the hands of the Democrats, as it would do shortly, they would repeal all other pernicious laws passed by the Republicans. This announcement was received with demonstrations of approval by all on the Democratic side. McMahon then entered into an elaborate constitutional argument to show that the Executive derived his power as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy entirely from Congress, and that he had no power outside of it, because Congress might refuse to raise an army at all, and then the President would have none to command. He declared it to be a monstrous proposition, which had been advanced from the other side, that the President could at his will order troops into a State for any civil purpose. The only power that the President could exercise was in execution of the laws, and he repudiated the idea that he could place himself above law. He demonstrated in a quiet but determined way, and one which carried conviction with it, that in all the discussions of Republicans they had entirely ignored the distinction between Federal and State laws. The President could enforce the former, but had nothing to do with the latter, which were entirely under State law. After further strong arguments on Constitutional points, he paid his respects to Mr. Keifer for his speech yesterday, and ridiculed the idea advanced by him that United States Marshals could be used to enforce State laws, or that the President could use troops in a State without State authority. Here Harry White thought he could make a point by reminding McMahon that in 1857, at the time of the John Brown raid, General R. E. Lee took troops across the Potomac into Maryland to suppress a riot at Sandy Hook, opposite Harper's Ferry. McMahon said that was too far back to go, but he humorously reminded White that Lee had once gone into Pennsylvania without asking consent of the Sate authorities. "Yes," yelled White, "and friends of the gentleman on the other side never tried to drive them out." This remark brought General Warner to his feet with the reply: "There are gentlemen here who tried to drive Lee out of Pennsylvania, and we stand by the same old flag to-day." This reply excited great applause all over the Democratic side. After the interruptions caused by these side remarks McMahon closed his speech by arguing in favor of the proposed repeal. The theory of our Government was, he said, that the people were strong enough to take care of their own elections without the intervention of United States authorities.

FERNANDO WOOD

then obtained the floor, and had read at length the bill passed in 1865, and to which Garfield referred. It appeared from this reading that Garfield had omitted a large portion of it, and that the Democrats had voted for it, because, taken as a whole, it gave construction to a law of 1861, and was in fact a restriction upon the use of troops at the polls. Chalmers of Mississippi, explained that law in such a way as to remove the stigma which Garfield tried to place on the Democrats by asserting that they were now voting to repeal a law which they had largely assisted in passing. Belford of Colorado, obtained the floor, but gave way for a motion that the Committee rise. Mr. Sparks tried to obtain unanimous consent that this bill should come up as unfinished business on Monday. His object was to cut off the call of States in the morning hour of Monday, when bills could be introduced. Ewing and Springer objected to the consent, and then Sparks moved to adjourn until Tuesday, and a majority of the House agreed to bridge over Monday's business in that way. This action indicates a purpose not to enter upon general legislation until the Appropriation bills are disposed of.

TAUGHT IN A BEAR SCHOOL.

Miss Calloway's Sad Experience in Eloping with a Worthless Lover.

BALTIMORE, MD., March 28.—The steamer Georgiana, on her return to the Eastern Shore yesterday morning, took among her passengers Miss Sarah Calloway of Seaford, Del., who returns to her home a sadder and wiser girl than when she eloped from it a few days ago.

Miss Calloway eloped with her cousin, a young man named Charles Ross, from their home in Seaford, on Monday last. They had been engaged for some time. The girl took passage on the steamer at Cambridge, and was joined at Potter's Wharf, where the steamer next stopped, by her intended husband. The Georgiana arrived here on Tuesday morning, when the young man left the bride-elect on the steamer and came ashore, ostensibly to find a clergyman to marry them, since which time he has not been seen.

Miss Calloway waited patiently throughout the day for her lover, and as night approached, and he failed to appear, became greatly alarmed for his safety. Her distress attracted the attention of the officers of the steamer, who soon learned the state of affairs, and became convinced that Ross had deserted her. The girl reluctantly admitted that she had given her purse, containing all the money she had, to Ross, but was confident that he had not deserted her.

When the Georgiana sailed on her return trip, at 9 P. M., Miss Calloway remained on board and made the entire trip on the steamer, returning to the city again this morning. Her distress at not finding her missing lover on the wharf was touching, and she appeared prostrated with terror and grief. The police are looking for the missing man, who is about thirty years old. When last seen he was in a saloon under the influence of liquor.

The deserted bride-elect is a pretty, modest-looking girl, about eighteen. She excited the sympathy of all who heard her sad story. Miss Calloway returned to Cambridge to-night on the steamer, and will proceed from there to her home in Delaware.

A TRAGEDY IN DAUPHIN.

A Jealous Hotel Keeper Shoots a Girl Dead and Then Himself.

HARRISBURG, March 28.—At Dauphin, eight miles west of this city, a horrible tragedy was enacted last evening, Amos Gayman, a hotel proprietor, shooting a former hired girl, Hadessah Douglass, two times in the breast and then shooting himself. The affair has caused a decided sensation. The crimes were committed about 8:30 o'clock. At that hour two young ladies, Hadessah Douglass and Flora Brickel, were out walking, when they were met by Amos Gayman, the proprietor of a hotel at Dauphin. He stopped them and engaged in conversation a few moments with Miss Douglass, asking her whether he could accompany her to her home, to which she coldly replied that he was a married man. He immediately presented a six-shooter to her right breast and fired. Then, placing it to her left breast, he fired a second shot. She fell dead. The next instant he put the weapon to his own breast and fired a third shot, ending his own life. All this occurred in much less time than is required to tell it. Gayman had a wife and three children. Miss Douglass had been twice employed by Gayman, who formed an attachment for her. She was nineteen years of age. Lately she kept the company of a young man, which aroused the hotel keeper's jealousy.

We Should Say So.

(Philadelphia Times.)

Allegheny county is beginning to show signs of opposition to the riot damages bill, if THE PITTSBURGH POST represents the feeling correctly. That paper says the county will not submit to be taxed one-quarter of the amount, as provided by the bill now before the Legislature, and would rather the bill failed than "accept the injustice under the plea that it is the best that can be done." Perhaps the Allegheny members who are urging the bill in its present shape had better reflect a little on this opinion from home.

WHEN YOU FEEL A COUGH or bronchial affection creeping on the lungs, take AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and cure it before it becomes incurable.

D.S.

MEDICAL.

R. R. R.

Strong Testimony from Honorable George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Relief in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

NO. 3 VAN NESS-PLACE, New York.

DR. RADWAY: With me, your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and, at times, in both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments, too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight, the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly, GEO. STARR.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
DIPHTHERIA
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT,
DIFFICULT BREATHING
RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn and pains of all kinds, chilblains and frostbites, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price 50 cents.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S

Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS IN

From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's

Ready Relief

IS A

CURE FOR EVERY PAIN

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE

Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays inflammation and cures congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer,

Radway's Ready Relief

WILL

AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cold, Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomachs, Heart-burn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a b

PALACE OF JUSTICE.

Cream of the Court Proceedings of a Week.

Important Trials and Decisions in the Allegheny County Courts.

During the past six days the following sentences were imposed upon offenders in the Quarter Sessions Court: Joseph Harry having plead guilty to an indictment for larceny was sentenced thirty days to the Workhouse. John Brickel, Perry Lutton and Benjamin Lutton, for larceny of a lot of lead belonging to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad, were each sentenced three years to the Penitentiary. Joseph Miller, convicted of fornix et cet., charged by Kate Weise, was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 to the Poor Guaadians, $30 additional, and $2 per week for three years. Hugh Connor, who was convicted of larceny and sent to the Reform School, was ordered by the Court to be transferred to the Workhouse for one year. John A. Dyson, who pleaded guilty to an indictment for assault and battery, was sentenced one year to the Workhouse. Thomas Grogan pleaded nolo contendere to an indictment for felonious assault, and was sentenced one year and six months to the Workhouse.

A WIFE'S UNTIRING DEVOTION.

A case which clearly shows the untiring devotion of a wife, was tried in the Quarter Sessions Court yesterday. John Dyson, a worthless fellow, was arraigned at the instance of his wife for assault and battery and for attempting to commit arson. The story of the wife is that her husband is a hard drinker, and has frequently abused her. On the 4th inst. he came home and supper not being ready, he conducted himself in a shameful manner. He went into the grocery store kept by the wife and deliberately poured the contents of a large can of oil on the floor, and went into the dining room and got a lot of live coals from the fire place, saying he would burn down the house. Mrs. Dyson prevented him from carrying out his threat., This story could not be admitted as testimony, as a wife cannot testify against her husband in a felony case. Similar testimony, however, was elicited from others, and although no defense was made the accused was acquitted on the charge of arson. He was convicted of the assault and sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. Judge Kirkpatrick was sorry the law would not permit him to make it two years. While the jury were out Mrs. Dyson, who was closely veiled, went up to her husband, who sat in the prisoner's dock, and filled his pockets with cakes, cheese and other food, and gave him some money. She spoke to him pityingly, but he did not reply, he merely took what she offered and began eating. Mr. Cook, Mrs. Dyson's attorney, says that some time ago Dyson gave his wife a terrible beating. He was arrested and put in jail, and although the doctor told Mrs. Dyson to keep quiet in the house, she prepared a warm breakfast the morning after the beating and took it to the man who had maltreated her.

PLEAD HIS OWN CASE.

When the case of Martin Rice against Thomas Jones, Alexander Jones, James Blunden, John Irwin and C. L. Stewart was called up in Common Pleas Court No. 1, an eccentric old fellow stepped forward and said that he was Martin Rice. He had no counsel, and wanted the Court to appoint somebody. The Court was unwilling to do this, so Mr. Rice proceeded to open his case. He claimed that on May 5th, 1876, the defendants went to his house in the Thirty-fourth ward, with a writ to dispossess him, that they threw out all his furniture, maltreated him, and roiling his wife up in a bed carried her into the middle of the street. His wife, he said, was 75 or 80 years of age, very weak, and suffered greatly from this assault. At this point of the address the Court remarked that the case seemed to be an important one, and appointed John H. Hampton and W. S. Purviance his counsel. These gentlemen agreed to act for him, and Rice was examined, testifying substantially as stated above. They made out a pretty strong case for the plaintiff, and the defendants set up a plea of justification. They claimed that no unnessesary violence had been used, and that they had not committed the acts alleged by the plaintive. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of the defendants.

QUEER CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

Quite an interesting case engaged the attention of the Orphan's Court the other day. About a year ago a German named Peter Wagner shot himself while a prisoner in the Twenty-fifth ward station. He was removed to the house of Charles H. Ramer. Subsequently Mr. Ramer presented a bill to the administrator of Wagner's estate, which was allowed. One item in the bill was for $100 for damages to Ramer's house. The heirs took exception to the claim, which was the cause of the trial. The allowance was finally confirmed. The $100 damages were claimed on the ground that the property was damaged to that extent because of the suspicion of the existence of a ghost beneath the roof. The court confirmed the allowance.

A YOUTHFUL PAIR DIVORCEE.

A decree of divorce was granted in the Common Pleas Court in the case of Eugene C. Lappee, by his next friend, vs. Mollie C. Lappe. These parties were married by Alderman C. E. Milligan, on the 26th of February, 1877. At that time the husband was seventeen years of age and the wife sixteen. The wife was attending the Fifth ward public school, and the husband had stopped going to school about three days before. They had never lived together as the wife, it seems, objected to living with her husband.

TWO YEARS FOR BIGAMY.

James L. Kilgore was tried in the Quarter Sessions on a charge of bigamy. It was claimed that he married a Miss Waters of Natrona, some fourteen years ago, and lived with her as his wife until last summer, when Rosa Cress of Lawrenceville, won his affections, and the two appeared before Rev. McCoy and were married, to which Mrs. Kilgore No. 1 decidedly objected. The testimony of the Commonwealth had proceeded but a few moments, when the accused decided to plead guilty, and was sentenced two years to the Penitentiary.

LEGAL NOTES.

The court decreed that the partnership known as the Ohio Township Trust Company should be dissolved, and the plaintiff, J. Morrow, in the case against Blackhouse et al., be paid certain sums of money for services rendered the company.

Robert Munroe filed a libel yesterday in the United States District Court against the steam tug Ben Wood on a contract for repairs. An attachment was ordered.

Suit was brought against the Pittsburgh Southern railroad by C. E. Shriver to recover $471 18 with interest from February 20th last, for services.

The Grand Jury has returned to Court the report of the viewers appointed in response to an application for a bridge over Montour's creek, near Jacob Johnston's saw mill, and marked it "disapproved."

Universal Acquiescence at a Desired Result.

The world seems to be well satisfied with the announcement that the contract entered into by its charter from the State of Louisiana, granted for the consideration of a million of dollars to the Louisiana State Lottery Company in **1868**, for twenty-five years, will be strictly adhered to. The financial relief thus afforded has maintained that noble institution, the Charity Hospital, at New Orleans. The next grand monthly (the **107**th) drawing occurs on the **8**th of April. For any information, a letter addressed to M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box **692**, New Orleans, La., will have immediate attention. w-W

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Penna. R. R.	35	35¼	12,498
Reading	12¾	13	1,820
Pitts., Titus. & Buf.	4¾	4¾	....
Lehigh Valley	34¾	34½	3
United Cos. of N. J.	135½	136	....
Central Trans.	43	44	....
Allegheny Val. 7-30s.	112	113	....
Pitts., Cin. & St. L.	101	102¼	....
Northern Pacific	8⅝	8⅞	14
Do preferred	28	28¼	175

(By Associated Press)

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, April 2. — Governments generally steady. Railroad bonds dull except Erie new seconds consolidated of which $1,410,000 were sold at an advance of 3 per cent. State bonds quiet. Subsidiary silver coin ⅞@1¾ discount.

The stock market was comparatively quiet and fluctuations were confined within very narrow limits. The Erie Railway Company reports its total earnings from October 1, 1878, to March 15, 1879, at $7,082,000; estimated earnings for the rest of March, $830,000; total for six months $7,912,000; operating expenses, $5,160,000; balance $2,745,000; loss on leased roads, $200,000; net earnings for six months $2,545,000.

Transactions aggregated 107,000 shares, of which 11,500 were Erie, 6,000 Lake Shore, 23,000 Northwest common, 7,700 preferred, 10,000 St. Paul, 20,000 Lackawanna, 12,000 New Jersey Central, 3,400 Michigan Central, 3,,600 Western Union.

Close — Money 4@7 per cent, closing at 4 per cent. Prime mercantile papar 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange—Bankers' bills 486½; sight exchange on New York 488.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81	106¾	New 4 per cts.	99
5-20s '67, new	102¾	10-40s.	101¾
5-20s '68	102½	10-40s coup	102
New 5s	104¾	Currency 6s	121¾
New 4½s	104⅞		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old.	37½	Virginia, old.	34½
Tennessee, new	28¼	Missouri 6s	104½
Virginia, new	33		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.	106¾	C., C., C. & I.	41¼
Quicksilver	12	N. J. Central	39¾
Do. pref.	34¼	Rock Island	130¼
Pacific Mail	12¾	St. Paul	41
Mariposa	2	Do. pref.	80¼
Do. pref.	2	Wabash	19⅞
Adams Ex.	105½	Ft. Wayne	103⅞
Fargo Ex.	98¾	Terre Haute	3
American Ex.	48½	Do. pref.	4
U. S. Express.	47	C. & A.	79½
N. Y. Central.	114	Do. pref.	108
Erie	25⅜	O. & M.	11¾
Do. pref.	45½	Del. & Lack.	48½
Harlem	153	A. & P. Tel.	35½
Michigan C'tl.	85¾	B. & Q.	114
Panama	131	H. & St. Joe.	15⅜
Union Pacific.	72½	Do. pref.	44½
Lake Shore	71¼	Canada South'n	60⅞
Illinois Central.	82½	Cent. Pacific.	109¼
C. & P.	91¾	Union	109
N W C.	59⅞	Land Grants.	109
Do. pref.	87½	Sinking Fund.	109⅛

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 2.

Alpha	17¼	Grand Prize	3⅝
Alta	4⅝	Hale & Nore's	10¼
Belcher	6	Julia Consol'd.	4⅞
Best & Belcher.	14¾	Justice	3⅛
Bullion	5	Kentuck	..
Caledonia	2⅛	Kossuth	..
California	4⅞	Leopard	..
Choilar	4⅞	Mexican	29¼
Confidence	..	Northern Belle.	9⅜
Con'd Virginia.	5	Ophir	20¾
Crown Point	4⅜	Overman	9¼
Eureka Cons'd.	18	Raymond & E.	5
Exchequer	4¾	Savage	9¾
Gould & Curry.	7¼	Sierra Nevada.	40¾
Yellow Jacket.	13½	Bodie	7
Union Cons'd.	54		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, April 2.—Consols for money, 97 5-16. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 84; Pennsylvania Central, 35½; Reading, 12¾; Erie, 25⅞; preferred, 47½. United States bonds—5-20's of '67, 104½; 10-40's 104½; new 5's, 106⅞; 4½'s, 107⅜; 4's 101⅜.

PARIS, April 2.—Rentes, 114f 62½c.

ANTWERP, April 2.—Refined petroleum, 22¾f.

LIVERPOOL, April 2.—Cotton—demand active at 6@6¼d; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 12,000 bales.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, April 1.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: The acreage devoted to wheat will probably be considerably less than the average. Even in localities where the wheat plant is healthy it is backward. Farmers' deliveries of wheat at provincial markets continue on a liberal scale. Some steadiness has been discernible in the provincial trade, but in many instances needy sellers have been obliged to submit to a reduction in order to realize. At Mark Lane English wheat was sparingly offered. All dry lots changed hands at last week's prices. At the same time trade was devoid of anything like a healthy animation. Foreign wheat has come to hand rather more freely from American Atlantic ports, Germany and Southern Russia. Trade in spot wheat is steady but without special interest, the business being exclusively confined to the supply of present requirements. Except oats, which are in better request at an advance of three pence to six pence per quarter, little or no actual variation has occurred in value of any article, but quiet alike for wheat and feeding corn, and consumption unattended by speculation is still the principal factor upon action of which the probable future course of prices is to be based. Sales of English wheat last week were 42,231 quarters at 40s 8d, against 32,504 quarters at 48s 9d for the corresponding week of the previous year. Imports into the United Kingdom for week ending March 22d, 843,607 cwt. wheat, and 221,693 cwt. flour.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, April 2, 1879.

The markets to-day were again fairly active, Liberty street merchants say being above the average. Prices were firm and in the main unchanged.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

The market in apples is overstocked, except for choice grades, which still sell readily. Beans are in good supply and prices are weaker. Choice butter in good demand and prices firm, but lower qualities not wanted. Cheese quiet. Eggs very weak. Potatoes and poultry unchanged.

APPLES—Choice, $2 00@2 25; medium, $1 25@1 75; small and inferior, $75c@$1 00.

APPLE BUTTER—₱ gal 40@45c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 50@1 60; medium, $1 40@1 50; mixed, $1 15@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 20@22c; medium, 12@15c; common, 6@10c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 11@12c; Limberger, 11@12½c; prime Ohio and western factory, 8½@9c, jobbing; 8@8½c, wholesale; New York Goshen, 9½@10c.

COUNTRY LARD—₱ lb., 6@7c.

CRANBERRIES—Choice Eastern, $8 50@9 00.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 11½@12½c ₱ doz.

HOMINY—$2 85 ₱ bbl.; $3 00 ₱ bbl. jobbing.

HONEY—California, 15c; Domestic, 14@15c; Strained, 10@12c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Gallon jugs, 95c@$1 00; in kegs, 80@85c.

NUTS—Chestnuts, $3 00@3 50 ₱ bushel; Shellbarks, $1 75@2 00; Walnuts, 40@50c.

ONIONS—$2 50@3 25 ₱ bbl; onion sets, $3 00@3 50.

POTATOES—Peerless, from store, 75@80c; Peachblows and Early Rose, from store, 80@85c. Sweet potatoes—Jerseys, $2 75@3 00.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, ₱ lb., 13@14c; Ducks, 11@12c; Turkeys. 15@16c; Geese, 40@50c each; live chickens, 60@70c per pair.

SEEDS—Clover from store, $4 00@4 25; Timothy, $1 30@1 45 for Pennsylvania; $1 45@1 60 for western; Mammoth Clover-seed, $4 75@5 00; Flax, $1 30@1 32.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

The grain market continues quiet with no features to note. Prices remain remarkably steady with prices tending upwards. Flour unchanged.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat—Prime red winter, $1 05@1 06; medium, 98c@$1 03.

Corn—Prime yellow ear, 40@41c; mixed 38@39c; prime yellow shelled, 40@41c, mixed 38@39c.

Oats—Prime white, 28@29c; mixed 26@28c.

Barley—Spring 65@75c; fall 85@95c.

Rye—55@57c ₱ bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin $5 00@5 25; Minnesota extra $5 25@5 50; choice amber and white wheat $5 50@5 75; prime red winter do. $5 25@5 50; fancy St. Louis $6 00@7 50; fancy patents $7 50@8 50; rye $3 25@3 50; buckwheat $2 25@2 75 ₱ cwt.

CORNMEAL—50c ₱ bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 65@4 75 ₱ barrel; $2 50@2 75 ₱ keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $8 00@9 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy baled, $9 50@10 00; prairie $8 00@9 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ₱ ton, $12 00@13 00; middlings, brown, $13 00@14 00; middlings, white, $16 00@17 00; chopped feed, $16 00@17 00; corn meal, ₱ ton, $19 00@20 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

The grocery market is quite active and an excellent spring trade is setting in. Prices are very firm and we may look for some advance in different lines. Provisions weak and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Coffees—Fancy Rio, 18c; choice Rio, 17c; prime Rio, 16c; good Rio, 13c; ordinary Rio, 11½c; Java, in bulk, 25@26c.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers, 16@17½c; Rio, in bulk, 12@16¾c; Java, in papers, 29@32c; Java, 27@32c.

Sugars—Standard A, 8¼c; Prairie B, 7¾c; extra white C, 7½c; refined yellows, 6¾@7¾c; molasses do, 5¾@6¼c; New Orleans, 6 ($a7¼c; cut loaf, 9¼c; crushed, 9¼c; powdered, 9¼c; granulated, 8¾c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 40c; prime maple, flavored, 38c; choice sugar syrup, 35c; prime sugar syrup, 35c; good sugar syrup, 32c; good molasses syrup, 28c; black molasses, 24c; strictly prime New Orleans molasses, 55c; choice New Orleans molasses 40c; good, 33c.

Teas—Young Hyson, 25c@$1 00; Gunpowder, 35c@$1 00; Imperial, 35@80c; Japan, 25@75c; Oolong, 28@80c; Souchong, 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves, 45c; allspice, 18@20c; cassia, 25@32c; nutmegs, 85c@$1 00; pepper, 15@16c.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 7¼c; good, 7c.

Soda—Bi-carb in kegs, 3¼@3¼c; do. assorted papers, 5½c; do. assorted ¼ papers, 6c; sol soda in kegs, 2c.

Starch—Gloss, 6½@8c; corn starch, 7½@8¾c.

Candles — Star, full weight, 12c; stearine, 10c; mould, 10c.

PROVISIONS—Extra s. c. hams, average 18 lbs and upwards, 7¼c; do 14 to 18 lbs, 8c; do. 14 lbs and under, 8¼c; do. extra s. c. shoulders, 5c; breakfast bacon, 7c; dried beef, extra sugar cured 11½c; do. do. knuckles and round 13½c; do. do. all flats, 10c; bacon shoulders, 4½c; do. short rib sides, 5¾c; do. clear rib sides, 6c; ham sausage, 6¼c; mess pork per bbl, $11 00; do. do. short cut family, 40 to 45 pieces in barrels, $11 00; lard, prime leaf in tierces, 7c; do. do. in half bbls., 7¼c; do. do. in buckets, 8c; do. refined in tierces, 7¼c; do. do. in half bbls ,7¾c; do. do. in 20-lb pails 8¼c; do. in 3-lb pails, 8¾c; do. in 5-lb pails, 8¾c; do. in 6-lb pails, 8¼c; pigs feet in kegs, $1 30; do. in half bbls, $2 60.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb., 30@33c.

BROOM CORN—Extra choice Hurl, 5c; good do, red tipped, 4½c; extra carpet brush, 4½@4¾c; choice brush to work up, 4@4½c; good do, 3¾@4c; choice stalk, braid or covers, 4@4¼c; good covers and insiding, 3¾@4c; common and inferior, 3@3¼c; crooked, 2@3c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans, ₱ box, 95c@1 10; raspberries, do. $1 25; strawberries, do, $1 00@1 15; gooseberries, do, $1 25; pine apples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, 90c; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ doz, $2 15@2 40; tomatoes, do, $1 00; corn, do, $1 00@1 37. Pickles, bbls, $5 40; half do, $3 25.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, halves, 5c; peeled do, prime, 9@10c; sliced apples, 4@5c; new quarters, 2¾@3c; old crop, 1½@1¾c; dried raspberries, 29@30c; dried blackberries, 7@9c; evaporated dried peaches, 8@10c; pitted cherries, 18@20c.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity ₱ lb, 50@55c; mixed, 25@40c.

FISH—Ex. No. 1 mess mackerel, ₱ bbl, $28 00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $17 00; No. 1 bay mackerel, $15 00; No. 2 large mackerel, $9 50; No. 3 large mackerel, $7 75; No. 3 medium mackerel, $6 00; No. 3 small mackerel, $4 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; splitshore do, $6 50; round shore do, $6 00; whitefish, half barrel, $4 50; lake trout do, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2@2 15; lake herring. $2@2 10; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do. $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do, $4 00; boneless codfish, $4 25; boneless hake, $4 00; halibut (smoked) ₱ lb, 8c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 28c; scaled herrings, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

HOPS—7@10c ₱ lb for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra lard oil 56c; No. 1 do, 49c; No. 2 do, 45c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5 00; common do, clean $4 00; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' lard oil, 53c; yellow do, 52c. Benzine 8c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 65; London layers, $2 25; Muscatels, $2 00; mat raisins, $3 40 ₱ mat; Valentia raisins, 7¼c ₱ lb; Suitanas, 9½@12½c. Dates, 7½c ₱ lb. Currants, 4½@4¾c. Citron, 18c. Prunes, 5¾@6c. Almonds—Langocued, 24c; do. shelled, 45c; do. Sicily, 40c; do. Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@15c. Sicily filberts, 12¼c. Smyrna figs, new, 14c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, ₱ case, $6 25@7 00. Lemons—Messina, $3 00@3 50. Cocoanuts, $3 00@5 50 ₱ 100.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ₱ lb, 4@4½c; cotton, mixed, 1¾c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country; 5½@6¼c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@15c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 47@55c; do. mahogany, 54@55c; do. dark, 40@45c; Louisville navy, 47@55c; Richmond brands, 43@52c; bright cavendish, 54@55c; bright twist, 58@68c; natural leaf, 58@75c; fine cut, 32@44c; cut and dry, 32@44c, granulated smoking, 40@50c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, April 2, 1879.

Crude dropped again to-day and closed weak. Refined dull.

CRUDE.

United, 81¼c; shipment, $1 01¼.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 9¾c; New York, 9¾c; Pittsburgh, f. o. b., 9c.

OIL BARRELS.

Country, 85@90c; city, $1 00@1 03.

DISPATCHES.

[By Associated Press.]

TITUSVILLE, April 2.—Market opened dull and steady at 82½c bid strictly.

OIL CITY, April 2.—Market opened at 81⅞c bid strictly—quiet.

PARKERS, April 2.—Market closed at 81¼c bid for next Monday—weak.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—APRIL 2.—Cotton nominal at 10¾@10½c; futures firm. Flour in moderate demand; receipts, 18,000 barrels; superfine western and State, $3 25@3 70; common to good, $3 60@3 90; good to choice, $3 95@4 50; white wheat extra, $4 50@5 25; extra Ohio, $3 70@5 00; St. Louis, $3 80@5 75; Minnessota patent process $5 50@7 75. Wheat steady; receipts, 166,000 bushels; rejected spring, 77@79c; No. 4 do 88c; No. 3 do 93@96; ungraded lo, 88c; do ungraded winter red, 85@$1 14; No. 3 do, $1 10@1 10½; No. 2 do, $1 15@1 15¼; ungraded amber, $1 12@1 14½; No. 2 do, $1 12¼@1 13¾; ungraded white $1 05@1 13; No. 2 do, $1 10½; No. 1 do, sales of 19,000 bushels at $1 12½. Rye firmer; western, 58¾@59¼c. Barley steady. Malt dull and unchanged. Corn firmer; receipts 79,000 bushels; ungraded 45@45½c; No. 3 do 44@44¼c; steamer 44¾c; No. 2, 45@45½c. Oats in moderate demand; receipts 27,000 bushels; No. 3 white 32½c; No. 2 do 33½; mixed western 30½@32c; white western 33½@37c. Hogs quiet and unchanged. Hops dull. Coffee quiet but firm. Sugar steady. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady. Petroleum quiet but firm; United 81⅝@82c; crude in bulk 5c; in barrels 7¾@8¼c; refined 9¾c bid. Tallow steady at 6⅛@6 9-16c. Rosin steady at $1 40. Turpentine 30@30½c. Eggs—Western 11¾c. Pork weak; mess $9 50 old; $10 75 new. Beef steady. Cut meats steady; long clear middles 5¼c; short clear 5¾c. Lard easy; prime steam $6 60@6 65. Butter dull and unchanged. Cheese nominally unchanged.

Chicago—APRIL 2.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring, fresh, 92½c; regular 89¾c cash; 89¾@90c April; 95¼@85¼c May; No. 3 do. 79¼c; rejected 61¾@62c. Corn active, firm and higher; fresh 34¾c; regular 31½c cash; 36¼c May; 36¾c June. Oats fairly active and a shade higher; 21¼c cash; 25½c May. Rye steady and firm at 44½@47c. Barley in active demand at 70c. Flaxseed easier at $1 30@1 65. Pork strong and higher; $10 37½ cash; $10 45@10 47½ May; $10 57½@10 60 June. Lard strong and higher; $6 40@6 45 cash; $6 50 May; $6 55@6 57½ June. Bulkmeats active, firm and higher at $3 75, $5 00 and $5 15. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 03. Receipts—Flour, 15,000 barrels; wheat, 58,000 bushels; corn, 140,000 bushels; oats, 36,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels; barley, 3,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 13,000 barrels; wheat, 87,000 bushels; corn, 209,000 bushels; oats, 76,000 bushels; rye, 8,500 bushels; barley, 11,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat irregular; 90c April; 95¼c May. Corn irregular and easier; 31¾c asked April; 36¼c bid May. Oats irregular; 21¼c bid April; 25½c May. Pork stronger; advanced 2½c. Lard firm and unchanged.

St. Louis—APRIL 2.—Cotton strong and higher; middling, 10¼c; low middling, 10c; good ordinary, 9¾c; sales 865 bales; receipts 785 bales; shipments 850 bales; tock 21,233 bales. Flour steady and unchanged; XX fall $4 35@4 45; XXX do $4 50@4 70. Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 red fall $1 03¼@1 03¾ cash; options excited; $1 03@1 04 April; $1 03⅞@1 05¼ May; $1 03¾@1 04¾ June; 98@99½c July; No. 3 do $1 01½ bid. Corn higher; No. 2 mixed 32¾c cash and April; 33¼@33¾c May; 34¾@34½c. June; 36¼@36½c July. Oats active but lower; No. 2 25¾c cash; 25¾@25¾c April; 26c May. Rye steady at 48c. Whisky steady at $1 04. Pork higher at $10 37½@10 50. Lard nominally firmer; no sales. Bulkmeats higher; shoulders $3 45@3 50; cribs $4 85@4 90. Bacon higher; cribs $5 40; clear $5 45@5 50. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bushels; wheat, 18,000 bushels; corn, 82,000 bushels; oats, 32,000 bushels; rye, 2,000 bushels; barley, 7,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bushels; wheat, 4,000 bushels; corn, 199,000 bushels; oats, 32,000 bushels; rye, 30,000 bushels; barley, none.

Philadelphia—APRIL 1. — Wool steady and unchanged. Flour quiet; Minnesota superfine $2 75; Minnesota extra $4 00@4 25; fancy $5 00. Wheat dull; No. 2 western red in elevator $1 12½c. Rye—western red in elevator 59¼c; car lots at 56@57½c. Corn quiet; rejected western on track, 40@40½c; do steamer 41@41¼c. Oats dull; mixed 30@31c; white western 31@33c. Provisions steady and unchanged. Lard—Western tierce $6 75@7 00. Butter quiet; New York and Bradford county, Pa., extra 21@23c; Western Reserve extra 16@18c; do good to choice 12@15c. Eggs easy; western 13c. Cheese dull; western creamery 7½@8c; do good 6@7c. Petroleum dull and unchanged. Whisky dull; western $1 06. Receipts—Flour, 2,600 barrels; wheat, 84,000 bushels; corn, 115,000 bushels; oats, 10,000 bushels; rye, 20,000 bushels.

Cincinnati—APRIL 2.—Cotton quiet but steady. Flour—Demand fair and market firm; family $4 60@4 85; superfine $3 25@3 65. Wheat in good demand and strong at $1 00@1 03. Corn—Demand active and strong at 36@37¼c. Oats in good demand and strong at 29@32c. Rye dull at 56c. Barley dull and neglected. Pork generally unchanged and some offerings at $10 45. Lard in improved demand; prime steam held at $6 50@6 40 bid. Bulkmeats stronger and held higher at $3 65; short rib held at $4 85@4 90; short clear $5 00 bid and held higher. Bacon stronger at $4 00, $4 50; $5 15@5 36¼. Bacon—Short clear at $5 62½. Whisky higher and quiet at $1 02. Butter dull and medium; Central Ohio 10@12c. Linseed oil steady and unchanged.

Milwaukee—APRIL 2.—Flour quiet. Wheat opened firm, declined ¼c and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 00; No. 1 Milwaukee 97c; No. 2 Milwaukee, fresh, 92¾c; April 98¾c; May 94¾c; June 95¾c; No. 3 do 79¾c; No. 4, 71¼c; rejected 62@65c. Corn scarce and nominal; No. 2, 34½c. Oats in good demand; No. 2 24c. Rye higher and in good demand No. 1, 46¼c. Barley dull and neglected; No. 2 spring 61c; April 58c. Provisions quiet and higher. Mess pork quiet; new $10 35. Lard—prime steam $6 45. Live hogs steady and inactive at $3 50@3 80. Receipts—Flour, 5,500 barrels; wheat, 30,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 barrels; wheat, 30,000 bushels.

Louisville. APRIL 2.—Cotton strong and higher at 10¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; red and amber $1 00@1 03. Corn firmer; white 37½c; mixed 37c. Oats steady; white 32c; mixed 29c. Rye firmer at 54c. Hay steady and in fair demand at $8 00@10 00. Pork firm at $10 25. Lard quiet but steady; choice leaf tierce $7 50; kegs $8 50. Bulkmeats steady at $3 62½, 4 87½@5 12½. Bacon steady at $4 12½, 5 25@5 50; sugar cured hams 8¼@9¼c. Whisky steady and higher at $1 02.

Toledo — APRIL 2.—Wheat strong; extra white Michigan $1 06½; amber Michigan May $1 08¼; No. 2 red winter April $1 07½; May $1 08½. Corn firm; No. 2 spot 35½c; May 37c. Oats dull and nominal.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 2. — Cotton goods, market very active and prices very firm with an upward tendency. Leading makes, Marseilles and chrochet quilts advanced 5 to 7½ per cent. Prints in moderate demand and steady in price. Dress goods doing well. Ginghams less active in first hands. Men's wear, woolens, quiet. Lonsdaleshirtings advanced ¼c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Live Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST. WEDNESDAY, April 2, 1879.

CATTLE.

During the latter part of last week there was nothing doing in the cattle market, but on Monday there was a vast improvement. The receipts wert light and the demand good. Sellers had no difficulty in realizing an advance of from twenty to twenty-five cents per cwt. On Tuesday and to-day the receipts were very light and the market was firm at Monday's prices, which are as follows: Prime 1,300 to 1,500 cattle, $5 15@5 50; fair, 1,000 to 1,200 do $4 50@5 00; stockers, according to quality $3 50@4 00; bulls and fat cows, $2 50@3 50; veals, 4@5c. Fresh cows $20 00@40 00.

SHEEP.

Owing to a light supply and an increased demand the market was active at a big advance over our last quotations. Among the sales effected within the past few days are the following, which will give the reader an idea of the high prices obtained: 1 car common, 87 lbs 4¼c; 1 do do, 87 lbs, 4¾c; 1 car, 90 lbs, 5¼c; 1 do, 108 lbs, $5 45; 1 do, 115 lbs, $5 55; 1 do, 121 lbs, $6 00; 1 do, 127 lbs, $5 80; 1 do, 128 lbs, $5 85; 1 do, 100 lbs, $5 30; 1 car prime, 132 lbs, $6 00; 1 do extra, 150 lbs, $6 20. Clipped—1 car, 93 lbs, $4 60; 1 do, 94 lbs, $4 62½; 1 deck common, 72 lbs, $4 10. Spring lambs, 8 to 10c ₱ lb, according to quality.

HOGS.

Of hogs we cannot speak so encouragingly, although the arrivals have been light, the demand was only equal to the supply. We quote: Philadelphias, $4 35@4 50; Yorkers, $3 90@4 00.

Union Live Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE POST, MONDAY, March 31, 1879.

CATTLE.

There was a smaller lot of cattle on sale than last and there was little if any change in the market. Butchers complained of cattle being too high, that they are unable to advance the price of beef to meet the enhanced cost of cattle, hence they bought very sparingly, and, notwithstanding the light supply, there were some left over unsold. Sales were made, in a retail way, at 5½@6c for good to prime butcher cattle; 4½@5c for medium to fair, and 4@4½c for common. Bulls and fat cows, 2¾@4c, according to quality. Veals still quoted dull at 4@5c. Fresh cows were in large supply and dull, with some left over unsold; ranging from $22 to $35@40 per head; it requires a good milker to bring the last named figure.

SHEEP.

There were 215 head on sale and the market was moderately active at last weeks' prices. Sales were reported as follows: M. A. Reed reported 45, at $4 45@4 75; P. Sheitemantic, 89 at an average of 5½c; J. F. Neely 19, at $3 25 per head; D Robinson, 22 at $3 50 per head.

HOGS.

The market for hogs was fairly active at former prices. Sales were made at $4 00@4 65 gross, in a retail way, as to quality.

New York, APRIL 2. — Beeves—Receipts for two days, 3,270 head; prices further advanced one dollar per head to ¼c per lb, with quick sales and firm call. Some rough oxen, dry cows and coarse stags at 7¾@8¾c; common to good steers, 9@10¼c; prime and extra at 10¾@11c, with four fancy steers, 1,600 lbs, at 11¼c. Exporters used 500 head. Shipments yesterday and to-day 150 live and 600 quarters.

Sheep—Receipts for two days 2,500 head. There is scarcely enough sheep to meet urgent needs and the market closed firm with a further small advance. Poor ewes low at 4c, but the range per car load was 5¼@6¾c, with one deck load of extra wethers at 6¾c, and good lambs at 7c.

Swine—Receipts for two days 11,460; market quiet for live at $4 10@4 30, with three car loads of good Illinois, 170 lbs average, $4 25, and two cars, 180 lbs average, $4 31.

St. Louis—APRIL 2.—Cattle excited and higher; good to choice heavy shipping steers $5 00@5 25; do light $4 50@4 90; other grades strong at previous quotations; receipts 1,000 head; shipments 200 head.

Hogs firmer; Yorkers and Baltimores $3 40@3 75; packing $3 40@3 75; heavy shipping $3 70@3 85; butchers' to fancy $3 75@$4 00; receipts 470 head; shipments 800 head.

Sheep active, firm and higher; common to fair $3 25@4 00; good to choice $4 50@4 90; fancy $5 00@5 25; receipts 800 head; shipments 450 head.

Chicago—APRIL 1.—The *Drovers Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 11,000 head; shipments, 6,000 head. Market strong and a shade higher; light $3 70@3 80; mixed $3 60@3 80; choice heavy $3 90@4 00; market closed firm.

Cattle—Receipts, 4,500 head; shipments, 1,300 head. Market shade easier; shipping $4 20@5 25; butchers $2 25@4 10.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 1,800 head. Market higher at $4 50@5 80.

Cincinnati—APRIL 2.—Hogs steady and firm; common, $2 90@3 45; light, $3 50@3